FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COUNTERFORCE DIRECTIVE 59 IMPLIES FIRST STRIKE INTENTION

LD131407 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Aug 80 p 3

[Military observer Candidate of Military Sciences L. Semeyko article "Based on Foreign Press Material": "Gambling on a First Strike Potential"]

[Text] During the postwar period there have been many changes of administration in the United States, and the provisions of U.S. military doctrine have frequently changed with them. However, the desire has remained unchanged to create and at a suitable moment to use a strategic forces capability to inflict a preemptive disarming nuclear strike. The attempts to hide this desire have been equally unvaried. Officially the talk has been and still is of preparation for a "counter" (second) strike. But these are just words designed to hide the Pentagon's real military-strategic aims. Admitting the existence of two doctrines in Washington--the publicized one and the real one--one of the U.S. "hawks," Prof (G). Owen, calls the threat of first use of nuclear weapons a "necessary instrument of U.S. foreign policy." Recent events confirm this. According to a New York TIMES report, President J. Carter has signed Directive No 59. Its essence, the paper writes, lies in the threat to inflict a first strike on Soviet targets.

The New York TIMES calls the directive a "new U.S. nuclear strategy." One wonders what is new about it. After all, back in the first half of the sixties the "counterforce" concept was elaborated in the United States--the concept of inflicting nuclear strikes on military targets in the attempt to deprive the enemy of the opportunity to resist. And though many people in Washington acknowledged the impracticability of this strategic guideline, insofar as the Soviet Union would be forced to and would be able to take the necessary defensive measures, the subsequent development of missile technology strengthened the position of those who were demanding priority creation of a first strike potential. The MIRVing of U.S. missiles which began in the late sixties, as the foreign press noted, enabled this potential to be sharply stepped up in quantitative terms. Within a short space of time the number of ICBM warheads was doubled from 1,054 to 2,154, and all warheads in the megation range were retained in addition.

But the main emphasis was placed on the qualitative factor. Many of the missile and warhead qualitative indicators, above all their accuracy, changed. And it is precisely accuracy, according to the Americans, which is decisive in acquiring a disarming first strike capability. The important indicator of warhead yield has also been developed. Let us note that the influence of these indicators on the "counterforce" capability is unequal. According to U.S. press reports, increasing yield eightfold, for example, quadruples the chances of knocking out a hardened target. But a similar increase in accuracy increases this chance by as much as 64 times. And if accuracy and yield are both increased eightfold, the kill factor [porazhayushchaya sposobnost] increases 256 times. This point was indeed taken into account by U.S. strategists in choosing the combination of accuracy and yield needed to enable a single warhead to destroy a hardened military target, primarily one such as a missile silo.

From the end of 1977 the 300 Minuteman-3 missiles began to be reequipped with MK-12A nuclear warheads twice as powerful and accurate as the old warhead. According to Defense Secretary H. Brown, the new warheads will provide the United States with considerable strike potential for hitting hardened targets even without the deployment of the MX mobile missile.

But why, if that is the case, are there plans for adding 200 MX missiles to U.S. arms? The answer again follows from the concept of a "disarming" strike. With the help of mobile and highly accurate missiles, such a strike is considered even more reliable. According to U.S specialists' figures, if the Minuteman-3 kill factor is 135 standard units, that of the MX is 1,800 units, because of its greater accuracy and yield. Moreover it is supposed that the MX mobile missiles will be practically invulnerable. This is what is guiding the Pentagon as it plans the "mobile" twist to the nuclear arms race.

Yet another twist is planned in the program to create a "disarming" potential--the development of the Trident II sea-based missiles, with highly accurate MARVED warheads. They "may be regarded as first-strike weapons with considerable potential for destroying priority targets," a report by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency admits. NATION magazine asserts that each nuclear submarine carrying 24 such missiles will be capable of destroying at least 200 hardened military targets. Thus, from the mid-eighties it is planned to deploy a "counterforce" potential on the high seas which broadens the sphere of nuclear threats.

The MK-124A warheads and the MX and Trident II missiles were until recently so to speak the "three leviathans" of the aforementioned potential. But now Washington has imposed on a number of its European NATO allies the decision to deploy a new weapon on their territory--the Pershing II medium-range nuclear missiles and Tomahawk cruise missiles, also capable of inflicting a first strike against targets on Warsaw Pact countries' territory, including the western part of the Soviet Union to a considerable depth. The primary intention is to destroy the Soviet missiles called SS-20 in the West. "We need weapons systems which can threaten missiles like the SS-20," U.S. Gen B. Rogers, supreme allied commander, NATO forces, Europe, has stated. Great hopes are pinned here on the presumed very high accuracy of the Pershing II missiles and on the fact that by 1985, according to the magazine STRATEGIC REVIEW, it is planned to create a more powerful multiple warhead for it.

As we can see, on the "European level" too Washington is setting a course toward creating a first strike potential, and this cannot be hidden by any hypocritical statements to the effect that only a "retaliatory strike" is involved here.

Among U.S. specialists there is no unified opinion about how effective cruise missiles could be as a first strike facility. Some maintain that they are not entirely suitable for this purpose because of the long time they take to reach a target. Others advance counterarguments: A new generation of cruise missiles could be supersonic and the flight time so reduced as to make a strike virtually a surprise attack; enhanced-yield nuclear warheads could be created; finally, to achieve a "successful kill" against given targets a large number of cruise missiles can be launched simultaneously in order to overcome the enemy air defense system. As a result the first strike arsenal will become even more reliable, these "optimists" maintain.

But even this, it appears, is not the limit for the Pentagon strategists. Attempts are being made to turn even the expanse of space into a sphere for "disarming" the enemy. According to U.S. press information, it is planned to include in the armory in the eighties space antimissile weapons and also so-called "killer-satellites," which it is planned to equip with weapons operating on new physical principles, in particular laser devices. As the White House press secretary candidly declared, "using 'killer-satellites' increases the chance of a first strike in space."

"Counterforce weapons," so R. Barnett--who has, incidentally, agreed to work in U.S. presidential candidate R. Reagan's political apparatus--admits, "are useless unless they are used first." But the desire to win this "first place" could cost mankind dear, since it could lead to the unleashing of a generalized [neogranichennyy] nuclear conflict. And this, again cannot be concealed by false pronouncements about intending only to increase "retaliatory strike" effectiveness.

The Pentagon's priority creation of the material base for a first strike is an important element in Washington's overall policy of trying to ensure military superiority. Judging by the progress of the election campaign, this policy is being followed by both bourgeois parties, whose political tenets reflect the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex. As in the past, they are trying to justify it by reference to the mythical "Soviet military threat".

But this is designed for people who would like to believe in the myth of the "Soviet military threat" or are completely unfamiliar with reality. As Comrade L.F. Brezhnev declared, "the assertions that the Soviet Union is making more than adequate defense efforts, that it is striving for arms superiority with the aim of inflicting a 'first strike'... are absurd and completely unfounded. Our efforts are aimed at ensuring that we do not reach the point of a first or second strike, and that there is no nuclear war at all."

The Soviet Union condemns any attempts to upset the established world military balance including attempts made by creating a first strike potential. "The military-strategic balance which has been reached between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism is a gain of fundamental, historic significance," the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum resolution says. "It is a factor keeping in check imperialism's aggressive striving--something which accords with the basic interests of all peoples. Designs aimed at shaking this balance are doomed to failure."

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries possess all the necessary means reliably to defend their peoples' security. This should not be forgotten by those who are unwilling to take account of the realities of the contemporary world and who, in pursuit of the illusory hope of acquiring the capability of "disarming" the USSR by a first strike, could take the world to the brink of nuclear catastrophe.

BOYKOV NOTES 'CONCESSION' ON UK, FRENCH FORWARD-BASED SYSTEMS

LD131535 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 32, 8 Aug 80 pp 21-22

[Article by V. Boykov under the rubric "Problem: Facts and Arguments": 'Forgotten' Arsenals"]

[Excerpt] The U.S. forward-based weapons have always been within Moscow's field of vision. And that is understandable: They are aimed against the USSR and its allies. The Soviet Union frequently raised the question of these systems at the strategic arms limitation talks. However, Washington has refused to examine it, on the grounds that it did not consider these weapons strategic. Yet it is not a question of their name but of their potential. The U.S. forward-based weapons can strike targets on Soviet territory just as stragetic systems can.

Nonetheless, the Salt I agreement took account to a certain degree, if not in the text then de facto, of the U.S. forward-based forces. As has already been noted, the USSR was allowed to have more missile launchers than the United States. The Salt II treaty signed a year ago set equal ceilings for the two countries' ICBMs. The U.S. forward-based nuclear forces remained outside the framework of the accord reached. To restore equilibrium at the "Eurostrategic" level the USSR had to take steps to modernize its medium-range weapons.

This was a retaliatory step. But NATO began to depict it as a challenge, as the reason for its decision to deploy new U.S. missiles in Europe. To all appearances the bloc's leadership does not like parity of forces. This is also borne out by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's recent interview in the NEWS OF THE WORLD newspaper:

"Question: Are people right to fear that the threat of nuclear war has increased?

"Answer: The change which has taken place in the past 15-20 years is that the Americans' strategic nuclear superiority has been forfeited. There is now nuclear parity...."

The British secretary's statement establishing parity of forces, particularly at a moment when people in the West are constantly making a din about "Soviet superiority," is a pleasing fact. But what conclusion is drawn from it?

"...That is why 15 years ago a nuclear conflict was less likely.... There is no doubt that if we are fully determined to defend ourselves and to modernize armaments and military equipment, the likelihood of war will be far less."

It emerges that the West is defending itself when it attempts to achieve military superiority while the Soviet Union creates a threat of war by making efforts aimed at preserving nuclear parity. More than dubious logic, it must be said. But it is precisely this logic which lies at the basis of the arguments which NATO uses to justify its decision to enhance the U.S. forward-based weapons with 572 new medium-range missiles.

To avoid a new twist in the nuclear arms race, last fall the USSR suggested holding talks on medium-range nuclear arms. Here the readiness was expressed even to reduce the number of Soviet systems in this category if the West renounced the deployment of the U.S. cruise missiles and new generation of Pershings on the European Continent.

This proposal, which unfortunately failed to meet with a response from NATO, remains in force. The Soviet Union is still convinced that it is a just path--inasmuch as it is based on the principle of equal security--and is the shortest path to curbing the "Eurostrategic" arms race. At the same time, seeking to extricate this problem from deadlock it put forward a new intiative a month ago on examing the question of medium-range nuclear missile weapons simultaneously and in organic conjunction with the U.S. forward-based weapons. Such talks could be initiated without waiting for the ratification of the SALT II treaty, by the implementation of accords reached is possible only after that treaty has come into force.

The first reaction of the Western countries' leaders to this proposal was positive; they stated their interest in the Soviet initiative and promised to examine it very carefully. Such statements were promising. At the same time, in late July and early August the Western press published reports that, without having any arguments against such talks, some people in NATO intended to torpedo them by means of artificial delays. The NATO strategists are now "working out" another design--attempting to reduce the entire matter merely to the discussion of ground-based missile weapons.

Well, what about aircraft capable of delivering nuclear weapons to the territory of the USSR and its allies? What are we to do with the seagoing Poseidons? It is clear that Moscow cannot ignore the fact that they exist--there are too many of these weapons and they are too dangerous. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union is already making a substantial concession to the West by omitting to raise at this stage the question of British and French "Eurostrategic" potentials.

But it is not just a case of the quantitative indicator of the U.S. forward-based forces. It must be borne in mind that they are deployed near Soviet borders and, as has already been noted, can strike USSR territory, while the United States is inaccessible to Soviet medium-range weapons. In other words, it is essential to consider also the geographical factor. "The Soviet Union has nothing analogous to balance out the significance of this factor," USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has stressed.

In advancing the new proposal Moscow is not seeking one-sided advantages. Parity and equal security--under these conditions the USSR is prepared to hold talks on any disarmament problem and on any type of weapon. But it will never agree to NATO's desire to have "forgotten" arsenals. After all, that would mean disrupting the existing parity of forces.

FRG 'BLINDLY FOLLOWING' U.S. ON NATO MISSILE PLANS

LD132340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] FRG Interior Minister Baum has spoken in favor of an extension in the building of anti-atomic shelters for the population in an interview with West German television. A commentary on the latest news with Victor Levin at the mike.

The fact that Minister Baum emphasizes the necessity of a wide-ranging development in the building of anti-atomic shelters precisely now, when the FRG is following the United States in advocating the realization of the plans adopted in December of last year to site almost 600 medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe lends the conversations on civil defense a ring which is quite undefensive. The impression is formed that the invocations of the minister of the interior on the need to build shelters are an integral part of Bonn's course to assign the territory of the FRG for the siting of the U.S. nuclear missiles. This course is arousing growing dissatisfaction among wide circles of the West German public. At the beginning of July, as many press reports witness, in the FRG many sighed with relief upon discovering that, during the FRG-Soviet summit talks in Moscow, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev advanced new proposals on the talks on medium-range nuclear missiles, which provide the possibility of moving the problem out of the blind alley created by Western policy. And Chancellor Schmidt gave these proposals a positive evaluation. It seemed that there was a light at the end of the tunnel. However, it very soon emerged that there was no enthusiasm at all in Washington to begin talks as soon as possible.

The Soviet Union proposed entering into discussions on the question of medium-range nuclear missiles at the same time as, and organically linked with, the question of U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities. Agreement to such talks is a manifestation of good will, but in Washington they are clearly trying to use it to evil ends, striving to get away from a discussion of the problems of its forward-based nuclear facilities. Moreover, President Carter has approved plans for a new nuclear strategy, providing for the possibility of a so-called restricted nuclear war, which the STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG with reason called a restricted hell [preispodnyaya].

But, under the influence of the United States, the FRG too began to take up a position which was not conducive to the conducting of talks. The statement of Chancellor Schmidt on the necessity of implementing NATO's plans on the siting of the Pershing II and Tomahawk nuclear missiles in West Europe can mean only one thing--NATO's striving to attain military superiority over the socialist states. But the implementation of such cravings deprives the talks of any sense. In Bonn they often speak about the desire to make a contribution to detente. But blindly following Washington leads in a totally different direction.

CEMA CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES NUCLEAR POWER IN EIGHTIES

LD120204 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 11 Aug 80

[Text] The East European socialist countries, the Soviet Union and Cuba have embarked on a joint program of developing the nuclear power industry in the 1980. This has been stated by Andronik Petrosyants of the Soviet Union who is the chairman of the Permanent Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy under the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The Soviet Union is to help other member countries of the socialist community in the large-scale construction of nuclear power stations equipped with new reactors. Their total generating capacity is to reach 37 million kilowatts by the end of the 1980's. This will considerably increase the energy potential of the member countries of the council and enable them to save up to 80 million tons of fuel a year.

SHISHLIN REITERATES BLOC COMMITMENT TO DETENTE

LD131517 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 32, 8 Aug 80 pp 5-7

[Article by N. Shishlin: "The Common Interest Is the Consolidation of Peace"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev's departure on vacation in the Crimea as a rule arouses expectations of meetings with the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries. They have become a firm tradition.

This summer too a number of meetings have already taken place in the Crimea. They have attracted heightened attention everywhere, and that is understandable. Short on words but long on content, the official reports show that paramount issues are being raised at these meetings. They concern collaboration between the socialist states in resolving tasks of socialists and communist building and coordinating their efforts in international affairs.

The significance of the socialist countries' close cooperation as they become both richer and stronger not only is not declining but is growing. The result? The intensification of the fraternal countries' mutual ties in all fields. There are many illustrations of this: long-term targeted cooperation programs covering all the main components of material production; bilateral programs for specialization and cooperation between the Soviet Union and a number of other CEMA countries; the close coordination of national economic plans for the forthcoming 5-year period; the constant expansion of cultural ties and plan-governed cooperation along party, state and public channels.

The socialist states' foreign policy is being coordinated increasingly closely. This policy is shaped on national soil and reflects the national interests of the relevant country. But the socialist countrier also ha e a common interest--strengthening peace, breathing new life into the detente process and asserting the peoples' rights to free, independent development.

The formula "detente is indivisible" is sometimes interpreted almost as an axiom. It can be heard from the lips of politicians of different views. In particular top U.S. statesmen are suddenly starting to speak about the indivisibility of detente. But there is something in the development of international relations which does not suit official Washington. For instance, social changes to which the United States objects take place in a particular country and some acute situation arises. And the White House puts an official taboo on all steps in the direction of political or military detente.

It is not hard to guess where this kind of interpretation of the indivisibility of detente leads. Everyone can see the dangerous surge of tension which appeared back at the end of seventies.

The socialist countries believe that detente is ultimately bound to acquire a universal nature. That is, it is bound to spread to all regions, and all countries are called on to take part in it. Here measures of a political nature must be supplemented by military detente measures. With this understanding, the success of the cause of peace in any corner of the world is an asset for all world politics and encourages further steps in consolidating international security.

In coordinating their foreign policy actions the socialist states in each specific situation put first the interests of peace, peaceful cooperation and the people's freedom and independence.

Indisputably, the key international problem of our day is the halting of the arms race. It is essentially now that the question of whether or not there will be a new round of the arms race is being resolved.

The socialist countries' position is well-known. They persistently and consistently advocate the reduction of the level of military confrontation and a resolute shift toward cutting back military expenditure. This approach on the part of the socialist states is expressed in completely specific proposals on the entire complex of disarmament problems. It is set forth in the Warsaw declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee conference in May.

The initial principle here is as follows: There is no type of armaments which the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact members would not be prepared to reduce or eliminate, given strict observance of the principle of parity and equal security.

The Soviet Union acted to conclude the SALT II treaty with the United States which, as is well known, concerns strategic offensive arms systems. If this treaty has still not entered into force, the responsibility for this is borne by U.S. ruling circles, and by them alone.

The Soviet Union resolutely advocates the limitation and reduction of medium-range nuclear missile systems. Let us recall that back before the NATO countries decided to produce and deploy the new types of U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe the Soviet Union had proposed holding talks on this type of armament. Moreover, the Soviet side stated that it was prepared to embark on reduction of its own medium-range nuclear missile weapons in the western regions of the USSR.

But matters took shape in such a way that the NATO countries sidestepped this proposal and steered a course toward supplementing their arsenals with U.S. Pershings and Tomahawks. In an attempt to overcome the deadlock which had arisen, the Soviet Union made a new proposal, namely that talks be initiated on medium-range nuclear missiles in organic conjunction with U.S. forward-based facilities, potential accords would be implemented after the SALT II treaty has come into force.

In official Washington circles the Soviet proposals were assessed as "serious," but in practice the U.S. reaction has not emerged clearly until recently. It looks as though the United States would like to take the U.S. forward-based facilities out of the framework of the talks although they fall quite definitely within the category of medium-range nuclear missiles. In general it should be noted that Washington is not rushing to give a specific answer to the Soviet proposals. In the 1980 election struggle toughness is fashionable in the United States.

There is no denying that problems of states' defense capability are important problems. But it would do U.S. figures no harm to recall also that, first, any attempts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union are illusory and, second, states' security can be ensured more reliably when, instead of spurring on military expenditures, it is transferred, on a reciprocal basis, to peaceful goals.

The Soviet Union and its socialist allies are also prepared to reduce conventional types of armaments. An example of this is the implementation of the Soviet decision on the unilateral reduction of the numbers of Soviet troops in central Europe. As of 1 August 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and a certain quantity of other military equipment had been withdrawn from GDR territory. Let us repeat: This was done unilaterally.

The Soviet Union has essentially accepted the U.S. proposal at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, agreeing to a first-stage withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet servicemen (not counting the contingent already withdrawn) and 13,000 U.S. servicemen from the region. But it transpires that this proposal no longer suits the United States. It is saying that the numbers of USSR and U.S. armed forces stationed in central Europe still have to be counted properly, although it would again seem perfectly clear that if some contingents are withdrawn then the numerical strength of the armed forces will not increase but will be reduced as a result.

It is obviously not a case of arithmetic here or of counting but rather of the political alchemy in which the White House is engaging. On the one hand, there is talk of U.S. readiness to take part in the quest for paths oflasting peace while on the other it is being stated that the United States must have a military advantage over the USSR.

In European affairs the socialist countries advocate quite definitely expanding peaceful cooperation. When we are now witnessing broad and active contacts at various levels between the European socialist and capitalist states, this all reflects to a certain extent the beneficial influence of the results of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe held 5 years ago in the Finnish capital. "If we look at the course of European development not through the prism of a given moment but in the historical perspective," L.I. Brezhnev notes, "then there is no way back from Helsinki. The Final Act, like the UN Charter, facilitates human civilization's transition to new, higher levels in international relations."

The Madrid meeting is now at the top of the European agenda. The socialist countries are preparing for it, and this is clearly borne out by the Crimea meetings. The socialist countries intend to seek to ensure that the meeting in Madrid is held in a buinesslike, constructive vein. It is possible and necessary to sum up the results of the fulfillment of the Helsinki Act. But what is particularly important is that new, far-reaching practical measures should be elaborated to deepen the European states' peaceful cooperation in all spheres.

The emergence and consolidation of an atmosphere of trust among states belonging to different social systems is inconceivable without peaceful cooperation and its development. And, of course, the Madrid meeting will be a particularly important landmark in the normalization of the European atmosphere if it is crowned by the adoption of a decision on holding an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament.

The Near East. The knot of contradictions which for a number of decades has been making the situation in this zone an explosive one is becoming increasingly tangled. The participants in the Camp David process assert that if they are not untangling the knot they are at any rate slackening it. This is an illusion. There is essentially no peace in the Near East. Lebanon does not know peace, the Arab people of Palestine do not know peace, nor do the other Arab peoples. Nor, essentially, does Israel know peace.

Yet this peace is possible. It is within the bounds of feasibility. The UN General Assembly recently came out for a just Near East settlement. The key question here is the recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to create their own state. Indeed Israel too could profit if it rejected the fruit of aggression.

Southeast Asia. The situation in this zone is in constant ferment. U.S. aggression has been replaced by the extremely dangerous policy of Beijing, which intends to put all of Indochina and all of Southeast Asia under its control.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are not indifferent to what is happening in this region. They have rendered and intend to continue to render energetic support to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The consolidation of these countries' sovereignty and independence is important not only in terms of asserting the inalienable rights of the Indochinese peoples but also in terms of strengthening security in Asia.

It is well known that Hanoi, Vientiane and Phnom Penh are quite clearly in favor of settling Southeast Asia's problems by means of negotiations. In particular Vietnam has frequently proposed to China that they resume the talks which the Chinese side broke off. In July the conference of the three Indochinese states' foreign ministers again urged the Southeast Asian countries to make efforts to turn this region into a zone of peace and stability.

Iran. A more or less complete picture of how Washington has used the story of the American hostages has now taken shape. A gloomy picture. It includes the creation of the quick reaction forces, the concentration of U.S. military might in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf zone, the expansion of nasty facilities like the U.S. military bases located many thousands of miles from the United States itself. Iran's destiny is the sovereign business of the Iranian people themselves. Something else is also undoubted: The situation around Iran would ease immediately if Washington were to take into account the universally accepted norms of international law (and not merely teach others how to follow them) and abandon the flagrant pressure on a country and region which the White House has arbitrarily declared to be "a sphere of vital U.S. interests."

Afghanistan. The path to political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan was clearly indicted in the 14 May proposal of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Government. The assertion of truly good-neighborly relations with Pakistan and Iran, the halting of the dispatch of counterrevolutionary gangs to Afghan territory and firm guarantees of noninterference in the DRA's internal affairs would undoubtedly stabilize the situation.

As is well known, the Soviet Union resolutely supports the idea of a political settlement of the Afghan situation within whose framework the necessary preconditions could be created for withdrawing the Soviet military contingent from this country by agreement with Kabul.

Matters stand as follows: The results of the April revolution in Afghanistan must be taken into account. Then the artificially inflated problem of the Afghan events will recede very rapidly into the past. After all, ultimately not even their compilers believe the fairy tales about the possible transfer of Soviet divisions into Iran and the Near East and to the shores of the Indian Ocean.

Coordinating their foreign policy actions in the interests of improving the international political climate and seeking to safeguard and strengthen detente, the socialist countries advocate the intensification and expansion of political dialogue and contacts among countries with different social systems. On this score too they made a specific proposal--holding a summit meeting of leaders of states of all regions of the world. This proposal remains in force.

In foreign policy the socialist countries have no interests but the interests of strengthening peace and respecting strictly the peoples' rights to free and independent development. Pooling their efforts, they are fully determined to follow the path of detente, reason and good will.

UN PALESTINIAN VOTE ISOLATES ISRAEL, UNITED STATES

LD131225 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political commentator V. Kudryavtsev article: "Palestinians' Just Cause"]

[Text] American diplomacy has an astonishing capacity for drawing absolutely unrealistic conclusions from real facts. This happens because of its patent overassessment of its own potential in the modern world, in which the correlation of forces is shaping up increasingly tangibly to the disadvantage of the transatlantic aspirants to world hegemony. This also happened with regard to the assessment of the recent UN General Assembly extraordinary special session on the Palestinian question.

It is well known that the session adopted by a 112-vote majority a resolution demanding the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab lands occupied in 1967 and subsequently, Jerusalem included, and the implementation of the Palestinian Arab peoples' legitimate rights to self-determination, right down to the creation of a sovereign national state and their return home. In the General Assembly's opinion, all this would ensure peace in the Near East and guarantee a secure existence for all states in this region of the globe.

Thus at its extraordinary special session the General Assembly, by an overwhelming majority, came out against the Israeli aggressors and--logically enough--also against the states that side with Tel Aviv. In short, the stance of Israel and the United States, and along with them that of the As-Sadat government, was condemned.

The United States has contrived to draw absolutely unrealistic conclusions from this seemingly absolutely real fact. Thus U.S. State Department spokesman D. Passage declared that the General Assembly resolution was "now a matter of history" and that the United States would oppose similar resolutions. And a very strange thing was that passage publicly declared that the present UN resolution "is aimed at undermining Resolution 242 (dating from 1967--V.K.) since it runs counter to it." However, the real facts completely dispose of the State Department spokesman's arguments.

No, the General Assembly resolution is not a "matter of history" that can be brushed aside and consigned to oblivion. It expresses the correlation of forces prevailing in the Near East--and prevailing, incidentally, against the United States. After all, this is not the first resolution on the Palestinian question. An almost analogous resolution was adopted last November, also by a majority of session participants. That shows the consistency of most UN members' stance on this problem. And the shifts that have occurred in the correlation of votes since last November are not in favor of the United States either. While last time the U.S. West European allies voted against the resolution; this time they abstained. They essentially disapproved, albeit inconsistently, of the American policy in the Near East and are keeping something in reserve for the future in their relations with the Arab states. It is no accident that D. Passage was reluctantly forced to express regret at this stance by the allies.

And as for the State Department's arguments regarding Resolution 242, they do not hold water either. This resolution was, in its time, adopted to eliminate the consequences of the 1967 Israeli aggression. It demands, above all, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the seized Arab territories and condemns the seizure of foreign territories by armed force as running counter to the UN Charter. [paragraph continues]

So just who is violating Resolution 242 when Israel, with U.S. encouragement, is not only not withdrawing its troops but is actually annexing the eastern part of Jerusalem and is implanting militarized settlements on the other territories? And surely the shameful comedy being played out under U.S. direction over the creation of some kind of "administrative autonomy" in the occupied areas on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip is cover for the de facto annexation of those territories by the Israeli aggressors, in defiance of Resolution 242?

The only thing U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie could say against the General Assembly resolution was to accuse it of "one-sidedness." That is the claim of an official U.S. representative who is forever going on about the most important U.S. task in the Near East being to defend Israel and its interests--that is, the aggressors, interests. Come now--one-sidedness when 112 UN members vote for a resolution condemning Israel and only 7, the United States included, raise their hands against it.

The explanation of all these ploys is that the facts are against [the United States] and there's no escaping that. Overestimating their potential, the U.S. ruling circles clearly imagined after the UN voting on the question of events in Afghanistan that it would be possible to use the whole Muslim world in an anti-Soviet plan. But they forgot that the provocative distortion of the truth about events in Afghanistan in daily propaganda could not have any long-term effect and would sooner or later boomerang against the authors themselves.

The voting on the resolution on the Palestinian question at the extraordinary special session showed graphically that on such an extremely acute issue as the Near East situation the majority of Muslim countries are opposed to the U.S. policy, which is aimed against Muslim countries' interests. The uninvited "protectors" and "defenders" of Islam were impressively rebuffed at the session. It must be noted that the U.S. ally, Israel, in spite of itself [pomimo svoyey voli], did everything in its power to expose the sham "pro-Islamism"... of Washington's ruling circles. This is shown, for instance, by the fact of the Israeli Knesset's outrageous decision to declare Jerusalem the capital of the State of Israel. What then is left of E. Muskie's claims regarding the one-sidedness of the UN decisions! What actually is one-sided is the U.S. policy of frankly and openly encouraging Israeli expansionism against the Arab states and peoples.

The United States hastened to declare the just-adopted UN decisions to be a "matter of history" and intends to consign them to the archives because the vote at the extraordinary session was in effect at the same time a vote against the Camp David agreements. The session decisions showed precisely that what should be consigned to the archives is Camp David, which is indeed "now a matter of history" since it has no future, nor could have any--as is now becoming clear to an increasingly wide range of countries. The results of the UN vote confirmed once again the rightness of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's remark emphasizing that: "The question arises: Is it not time to halt the protracted fuss over the anti-Arab policy of separate deals? Has not the time come to return the cause of a Near East settlement to the only correct channel--the road of collective efforts by all the interested parties, the PLO included, of course?"

The General Assembly decision corroborated over and over again the only correct conclusion--that without a just solution of the Palestinian problem peace and security in the Near East will be unable to become a reality. [paragraph continues]

And a just solution of that question is unthinkable without implementation of the Palestinian Arab people's right to self-determination, right down to the creation of a national sovereign state. That is the truth, and all who oppose it, as the United States and Israel, and along with them As-Sadat's Egypt are doing, are deliberately deepening and broadening the Near East crisis. The Camp David agreements, which not only disregard the Palestinian people's interests but are also designed to effectively eliminate that problem via the final annexation of Palestinian lands by Israel, are also a cause of this deterioration. That stance, we repeat, can only aggravate the situation in the Near East still further, but this will only bring the Palestinian problem still closer to the hearts of and still more vital to all the Near Eastern countries and all countries advocating peace and security. F. Kane (Senegal), chairman of the UN committee for the implementation of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, stated after the session that "the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to create an independent state enjoys world-wide support. Only Israel and the United States oppose it."

The Palestinian Arab people's cause is a vital concern of all the world's peace-loving forces. The discussion of the Palestinian question at the UN General Assembly session and, especially, the results of the vote are also instructive in that they demonstrate the futility of the attempts by the U.S. ruling circles to force other countries to follow the lead of American imperialist policy. Neither the massing of huge naval and landing forces in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, nor the creation of new bases around the Near and Middle East in Oman, Kenya and Somalia, nor the knocking together of "quick-reaction forces" nor any other threats to use armed force can compel other countries to act in defiance of their national interests. It is in vain that the United States is hoping to achieve a short-term gain [konyunkturnyy effekt] by turning those countries against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states. Nothing will come of that except embarrassment, just as it will be impossible to win over the countries of the Muslim world by artificially touting the "Afghan question."

The discussion of the Palestinian problem in the United Nations demonstrated with still greater force the sorry role in store for countries that have followed the lead of U.S. imperialist policy. Egypt has not only found itself isolated--it has been turned into a blind instrument of the American-Israeli aggressive bloc aimed against the interests of the overwhelming majority of Arab countries and, effectively, against the Muslim world.

The General Assembly decisions on the Palestinian question are graphic evidence of the quest for a way out of the complex and dangerous situation created in the Near East by the policy of the United States and Israel. They are a warning to the American hegemonists and their Israeli accomplices of the futility of their attempts to turn the Near East into their own fiefdom.

OLYMPIC OFFICIAL CITES PRAISE OF FACILITIES, DENIES 'INCIDENTS'

LD121337 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 8 August, 1980, carries on page 4 a 1,400-word article by I. Kholod, general director of the Olympic village, entitled "A Month in the Village."

Kholod describes the positive reactions of foreign delegation heads to their time in the Olympic village. He writes:

"There were many words of gratitude for the catering service workers. Many delegations brought their own cooks but hardly any of them started work once they had visited the dining room and heard the views of the athletes and trainers on the meals they were offered. The Munich Olympics chef Mr Eindert, who was invited as a consultant, observed that his Moscow colleagues had nothing to consult him about--but there was plenty to be learned from them."

Kholod then describes the other services and amenities in the same vein. Some people were "cautious" and "prejudiced" to begin with, he writes, but "even the most hardened skeptics soon changed their opinions." Having described the artistic entertainments provided at the village and the ample use of the library facilities, Kholod continues:

"Certain foreign publications reported that some athletes left the village early, that there were incidents and quarrels. This is a lie. Despite the fact that that the village was populated by people with most diverse political views and religious beliefs there were no misunderstandings, let alone quarrels." He admits that there was one case of a boxer going home before the games began but that was because he had put on weight and could no longer compete in his class. He was sent home by his trainers, the article says.

The article concludes by describing the future use of the Olympic village.

GYMNAST REVIEWS OLYMPIC COMPETITION, NOTES COMANECI 'MISHAP'

LD120843 [Editorial Report] Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 31, signed to press on 31 July 1980 carries on pages 14 and 15 an article by Mikhail Voronin, honored master of sport and Olympic gymnastics champion, entitled "Up the Steep Spiral of Complexity."

In the article Voronin discussed the gymnastics at the Moscow Olympics. Concerning the women's events he says:

"The women's gymnastics were a true delight for all. A truly fascinating struggle when the final result was in the balance, when the uncertainty made the leaders play all their trumps. No tactics, no caution--just inspiration and passion as the contenders strive for the medal. Yet I do not agree with some of the marks. As an athlete and international judge I can honestly say that some of the judges were too free with the 'tens.' But do not think that these critical remarks are meant to decry the standard of the gymnastics tournament. By no means. The standard was exceptionally high! The exercises were incredibly more complex than in Montreal."

Voronin illustrates the greatest technical complexity and then moves on to personalities:

"I frankly admit that I am amazed by modern gymnastics and most of all by the performers. Nadia Comaneci, Yelena Davydova, Maxi Gnauk, Nelli Kim, Natalya Shaposhnikova, Mariya Filatova and Emilia Eberle were the stars of the Olympic beam. ...Comaneci, who will be 19 on 12 November, has had 4 years of difficult days and joyful days. You will recall how much she had changed 2 years ago. She had put on weight, wanted to quit gymnastics and had left her trainer Bela Karoly. Yet she competed at the world championships, albeit not very successfully. But last season, at the European championships, Nadia was back to the 1976 model--slender, brave and resolute. Yes, she confirmed her reputation as the world's most consistent gymnast. But how can you retain your 'iron' qualities in such an incredibly incandescent atmosphere! Her fall from the uneven parallel bars (9.5) was a sudden and disappointing mishap."

KONDRASHOV VIEWS CARTER RECORD ON CONVENTION EVE

LD131349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Special correspondent S. Kondrashov dispatch: "Hot in New York: Before the U.S. Democratic Party Convention"]

[Text] New York--In Washington, having transferred from an IL-62 to an Eastern Airlines plane, we were kept waiting a long time for permission to take off. New York could not accept us. A storm front was passing through--like a promise of deliverance from the record heatwave, approaching 40 degrees, which had lasted many days and was aggravated by almost 100-percent humidity. When we finally arrived, cool breezes were blowing from the Hudson through the evening streets, but the next morning New York was again an unbearable steambath, from which few could escape.

Meanwhile, in New York's oppressive August people still come here from all ends of America--on Monday the National Convention of the U.S. Democratic Party opens at Madison Square Garden. The convention is one of the last stages in the American presidential election marathon, which began at the end of last year and will finally arrive at the finish in 3 months, on 4 November.

I will remind you that the Republican Party has already chosen its presidential candidate--former Hollywood movie actor and Governor of California Ronald Reagan--at its July convention in Detroit. Now it is the Democrats' turn. Then, after summer vacations, which traditionally end in late September, the two candidates of the two bourgeois parties which share power in America, having mobilized their energy and their store of rhetoric, will tour the country like political commercial travelers and barkers and wage a fierce war for votes, no longer within their own parties but between themselves.

Such a venerable expert on American life as James Reston has made a very curious judgment in this connection: "Apart from the desire to install themselves in the White House, Carter and Reagan have another desire: Neither enjoys the confidence of the majority of the American people, and this circumstance will hardly change regardless of who wins and who loses...."

How do things stand on the eve of the Democratic Convention? Four years ago, in July 1976, the Democrats gathered here, in New York, for the same purpose. On the eve of that convention everyone knew very well what would happen: Jimmy Carter, a little-known state politician who had served only a few years as governor of Georgia, which is in no way a major or key state, flew triumphantly into New York then, with victory in his pocket. And the convention in Madison Square Garden, it was written, was just the coronation of the lucky delegate.

Now it is the summer of 1980. For someone who, like the author of these lines, has not been in America for almost 4 years, the effect of these years is written, if you like, even on the face of Jimmy Carter himself. His trademark used to be his very broad, optimistic smile, which dentists quickly adopted to advertise their profession. The American President's face now bears a worried expression and traces of failures and defeats. At the New York convention 4 years ago America's biggest political prize lay at his feet. Now all the power and influence of the presidency is at Jimmy Carter's service, but not a trace remains of his former triumph, and he is an extremely unpopular man with an unclear future. Since public opinion polls began to be conducted in America, no president has commanded such low authority: [paragraph continues]

According to the latest Gallup Institute poll, only 21 percent of Americans approve of his activities in the White House. His prestige within his own party is also very low on the eve of the convention.

It is known that the U.S. dollar has ceased to be a heavyweight record-holder among capitalist currencies. But words are being devalued more quickly in America than greenbacks. Take these words, for example: "We have been shaken by a tragic war abroad and by scandals and broken promises at home. Our people need new voices, new ideas and new leaders." That was the "1976 model Carter," on the day of his triumph at the Democratic Convention. Now the Republican delegates have heard precisely the same rhetoric, down to literal coincidences, from Reagan in Detroit, but the time has not yet come for him to reply.

As for Carter now, 4 years later, his own words are incriminating him. Yes, there is no war, but America's troubles have deepened and there are plenty of broken promies. He promised to get rid of inflation, but in fact its level has increased sharply, and the first talk that someone hears who has been away from America for a long time is about the crazy prices. He promised work, but there are far more unemployed. To begin with, he promised to cut military spending by $5-7 billion, but it has increased by tens of billions.

If they took a long time to sign the SALT II treaty, poisoning the atmosphere of American-Soviet relations, and, having signed it, are now delaying ratification, which already seems a dead duck, this is also the fault of the present administration. The American president has not stinted words about reviving America's might and greatness, but even its NATO allies have never held such a poor opinion of the state wisdom and competence of the "new leader" in Washington.

The Vietnam war tortured his two predecessors with nightmares, and it cost one of them--Lyndon Johnson--his political career. But Carter has his own unending nightmare in the form of Iran, which seethes with overt hatred of American imperialism and which, moreover, has now been keeping American hostages for 9 months. It is perfectly possible that the master of the White House will have to answer for their fate to American chavunism in the election, particularly as he himself excited its bellicosity and exploited the feeling of humiliation.

Continuing the comparison of rhetoric with deeds, he will discover the Persian Gulf region, where the "new idea" expressed itself in the fact of America's permanent military presence, flinging down a challenge to the times. And we will discover the Near East, where, to please international Zionism, the Carter administration bought Anwar as-Sadat and enlisted him as an ally but embittered the rest of the Arab world with the so-called Camp David, which intensified the dangerously explosive situation at an important world crossroads.

Finally, our list lacks scandals, but there have been some, the latest of which broke just now, at the politically tense time of the runup to the end of the presidential race. Hanging over Carter is the shadow of his own "Watergate," called "Billygate." Billy Carter, a naive and yet unblushing American provincial, had obviously decided that the time had come to trade not only in peanuts but also in his influence and closeness to the White House.

The administration which has taken first place in the sphere of intra-American and international hypocritical preaching and moralizing has given off a typical Watergate smell. How involved is the President himself? Has Billy not enjoyed the protection of the U.S. Department of Justice? Have state interests not been mixed up here with the family pocket?

There has been talk that the President is in new trouble and that the scandal involving Billy could cost him reelection. This affair has given Carter's opponents inside the Democratic Party--who are many and increasing in number--weighty new grounds for demanding an "open convention." This is precisely why the convention itself is arousing increased interest: Many people here are not indifferent to the question of what will happen to Jimmy Carter this time: a new coronation or a dethronement?

Kennedy is advocating an "open convention." For the Massachusetts Senator defeated by Carter during the pre-election struggle this is the only and last chance to change the balance of forces in his favor. He will not be sure of success even if the convention is made "open"--as the primaries showed, Kennedy commands even less confidence within his party than Carter, and the President's new opponents are not gambling on him.

Engaging in backstage preconvention maneuvering, they are building their hopes on the possibility of an "alternative candidate"--like Vice President Mondale, Secretary of State Muskie or Senator Henry Jackson. The advocates of an "open convention" include dozens of congressmen and many senators. Robert Byrd, the influential leader of the Senate Democfatic majority, recently came out in support of this idea.

Byrd's step has displeased and annoyed the White House, particularly as it was not fortutious: The leader of the Senate majority had previosuly sounded out the feelings of a number of his Democratic colleagues on Capitol Hill. As regards the members of the Democratic Party as a whole, a recently published poll revealed that a majority--55 percent--also prefer an "open convention."

Given the present sentiments of the voters, who prefer Reagan, and the President's record unpopularity within his own party, the conviction is growing that Carter is "unelectable," and many people are not averse to dropping him as a candidate for reasons of their own political advantage. They are afraid that the unattractive service record of the master of the White House will become the heavy stone which in November will take to the bottom not only Jimmy Carter but also many Democrats running for Congress and local organs of power.

But the other side of the picture also should not be forgotten. It is no coincidence that local observers agree that the President has won no laurels for his state activities, while on the other hand he has few rivals in the sphere of cunning moves and of a developed instinct of political self-preservation, and he is already acting to frustrate his enemies' maneuvers. In particular, not wishing the sentence of the Senate subcommittee on "Billygate" to hang over him like a threat until early October, Carter has endeavored to defuse the situation by presenting the press with detailed explanations.

As for the calls to hold an "open convention," Carter is resolutely resisting them. And he is being helped by the fact that none of the "alternative candidates" has thrown his "hat in the ring" by coming out openly against Carter. Apart from all this, many people believe that with such a late entry into the struggle for the White House their chances of beating the Republican candidate are hardly any greater than Carter's.

This is the complex situation, fraught with surprises, that has taken shape in the Democratic Party. It is believed that it will clear on Monday, when the procedural but very important question of what kind of convention it will be will be decided.

CORRESPONDENTS CRITICIZE DEMOCRAT'S DRAFT PLATFORM

LD131320 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0845 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] New York, 13 August (by TASS special correspondents G. Shishkin, O. Polyakovskiy and Y. Romantsov)--The U.S. Democratic Party Convention being held here is discussing its draft election platform. Preparing for the struggle against the other bourgeois party of the United States, the Republicans, the democratic leadership has found no better solution than to compete with the extremely reactionary positions in the program of their political rivals, adopted at their convention in Detroit. As the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR graphically expressed it, "they are trying to be more Reaganite than Reagan."

Following the Republican lead, the Democrat's draft platform sets the primary task of securing the "military supremacy" of the United States, of ensuring that "America's military might is and continues to be unsurpassed." The J. Carter administration's militarism and whipping up of the arms race is counted as a great service. "Every year since 1976, U.S. military expenditure has increased in real terms" the document points out. And in future, its compilers say, "we shall raise the military preparedness of our armed forces and modernize our strategic weapons by creating the MX, Trident and cruise missile systems. The draft platform proposes a program for building up conventional weapons, primarily "the creation of a rapid deployment force capable of solving military tasks anywhere in the world where our vital interests are concerned, particularly in the Persian Gulf area."

The authors propose to spare no effort in continuing to impose on the West European countries the deployment of new nuclear missiles on their territory, to build up the U.S. military presence in southwest Asia, the Near East and areas of the world which the United States is arbitrarily declaring to be a "zone of interests."

Under the false slogan of so called "defense" of human rights, Washington intends to continue its crude interference in the internal affairs of the socialist states, to use all kinds of renegades for subversive purposes and carry out a discriminatory policy with regard to the Soviet Union in trade and economic relations.

Commenting on the draft platform of the Democrats, some U.S. newspapers are noting that between the two leading bourgeois parties--the Democratic and Republican--the last, even very small and formal distinctions are disappearing. Both are faithfully serving the interests of capital. "Under President Carter," writes the Boston GLOBE, "the Democratic Party is playing the part of patron to the large oil monopolies. It is following a policy which completely and fully corresponds to their interests and from which broad strata of the population are suffering."

The open and unceremonious speeches made by party bosses from the position of large capital and the military-industrial complex have provoked sharp criticism from a number of delegates. Reflecting their mood, Senator E. Kennedy condemned individual aspects of the economic policy of J. Carter's administration. "I have seen with my own eyes," he said, "how factories are being shut down and assembly lines stopped, and how more and more people are being thrown out into the street and despairing of ever finding a job. The wages of those who are still employed are swallowed by inflation."

Under pressure from a significant number of rank-and-file Democrats and supporters of E. Kennedy who are sharply opposing President Carter, the party leadership was forced to make concessions on certain issues. In particular, an amendment was made to the draft platform condemning the use of rising unemployment as a means of combatting inflation and declaring the provision of employment for all able Americans as one of the most important tasks for the future.

BRZEZINSKI ROLE IN FOREIGN POLICY FORMULATION VIEWED

LD132212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1525 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 13 August, TASS--In connection with the Carter administration's announcement of a new nuclear strategy, the American press is writing about the role played in the adoption of this decision, fraught with the threat of a nuclear war, by the President's national security adviser, Z. Brzezinski, and also about his participation in the formulation of the administration's foreign policy.

Soon after his appointment to the post of national security adviser, the New York TIMES points out, Brzezinski proposed working out a new plan for conducting a nuclear war. To this end, at the beginning of 1979 he began to seek the President's approval for a program to develop the new MX mobile missiles, designed to inflict "a preventive blow" on the territory of the Soviet Union. In May 1979, J. Carter approved this plan.

In the next stage, the paper continues, Brzezinski held several extraordinary meetings with the participation of a narrow circle of highly-placed Pentagon officials in which he advocated the final working out of a new nuclear strategy and the signing by the President of an appropriate order. It is pointed out that Brzezinski insisted on having his way, ignoring the opinion of the State Department which reacted "skeptically" to this idea. At the end of July, the paper says, Brzezinski, as well as Defense Secretary H. Brown, had a meeting with J. Carter after which Directive 59 was signed.

The New York DAILY NEWS emphasizes in this connection that the State Department was completely left out of the formulation of this directive, and was not even informed of it despite the fact that, as the paper says, the new nuclear strategy will have a great influence on U.S. foreign policy and on the prospects of talks on arms limitation. The New York DAILY NEWS quotes a statement by the former director of the Bureau for Political and Military Affairs of the State Department, L. Gelb, that C. Vance, the secretary of state, repeatedly tried to take part in the discussions of the new strategy, but without success. E. Muskie, who replaced C. Vance in the post of secretary of state, found out about J. Carter's signing of Directive 59 from the newspapers.

The paper points out that this is far from being the first occasion on which Brzezinski, whom even the American press describes as an advocate of the "hard line" in foreign policy, has left the State Department out of the formulation of important decisions which directly concern U.S. foreign policy. Administration officials, it says, recalled that the State Department "was not allowed" to take part in "the study of military problems in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf."

As we know, Brzezinski's notorious concept of the so-called "arc of crisis" in this region was at the basis of the study. It was precisely this far-fetched concept which was used to justify the sharp increase of the American military presence in the region of the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf. This was implemented under the pretext of "defending the vitally important American interests" in the region--removed from U.S. borders by thousands of km, and in order to serve Washington's hegemonist military and strategic aims.

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT AIDE'S UPCOMING PRC TRIP DESCRIBED

LD131011 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Washington, 8 August, TASS--U.S. Under Secretary of Defense W. Perry will depart on a visit to China in mid-September. In an interview with UPI Perry declared that during the trip he intends to inspect Chinese military research establishments and military industry enterprises, and also proving grounds. He will be studying the question of just how ready the Chinese side is to receive and utilize the American military technology that is to be given to Beijing. Agreement on Perry's trip was reached during Chinese military leader Geng Biao's visit to Washington.

The United States has agreed to supply the PRC with certain types of the latest military technology related to the production of radar equipment and communications facilities. It also intends to supply China with military transport aircraft and helicopters.

ZHUKOV INVESTIGATES 'INTERFERENCE' IN NATIONS' AFFAIRS

LD122110 Moscow World Service in English 0600 GMT 12 Aug 80

[Text] The United States was a party to many an international document denouncing interference in the internal affairs of other states. Nevertheless, interference is a typical feature of American foreign policy. Our political observer, Yuriy Zhukov, investigates this in this comment.

Thousands of speeches and articles and hundreds of books in the United States call for subversive activities against other countries. Moreover, meddling in the internal affairs of other countries has become a government policy in the United States. The most aggressive American politicians without reservation insist that such interference is necessary to ensure United States world domination.

Let's recall the history of this doctrine. Back in 1947 the American philosopher, James Burnham, sometimes called the author of doctrines proclaimed by the U.S. state secretary, declared that the policy of noninterference should be completely abandoned and that quick, energetic and effective meddling should become standard practice. In 1948 the U.S. congress discussed the secret X plan for effective aid to anticommunist clandestine groups in Europe. The U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT explained that envisaged espionage, sabotage, armed force and, if necessary, the assassination of popular communist leaders [sentence as heard]. Soon this doctrine became part and parcel of the United States diplomatic arsenal known as the containment of communism. On 10 October 1951 the doctrine was backed by the mutual security act signed by Harry Truman. Under the law, $100 million were allocated to finance selected individuals living in the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslvakia, Hungary, Albania, Bulgaria and Romania or emigres from those countries. Such people were later to be united into armed detachments to support NATO or for other purposes. The congressional records explained that these plans were destined to establish a foreign legion for toppling the governments of the socialist countries.

The Soviet Government said in a note to the United States of 21 November 1961, that the law was unprecedented in relations between nations and crude interference into the domestic affairs of other countries. At the sixth United Nations General Assembly session the Soviet delegation criticised the law. I attended the session, Yuriy Zhukov writes, and I remember very well what a pitiful position the U.S. representatives were in. They had nothing to say to justify themselves.

However, the law authorising interference in the internal affairs of other countries has not been repealed. Thus, for many years subversive activity against the socialist countries enjoys official financial backing. The United States undertook a number of sanctions violating basic international law.

For instance, the United States has provoked counterrevolutionary coups both in socialist countries and in nonsocialist states, the overthrow of democratic governments, assassinations and attempts on the lives of top officials. Report on CIA operations gives a good picture of the range of this activity. [sentences as heard] and then there was the direct invasion of Vietnam. But perhaps all these facts relate only to past. Unfortunately not. Of late, the doctrine of interference is disguised as the protection of human rights in other countries. Since 1959, by a decision of the United States Congress a week of enslaved nations is held annually in the United States and every year there is a new call for a crusade against the socialist states and primarily the USSR. Every time the most frantic crusaders are former Nazis who found refuge in the United States. A similar attitude was taken by the so-called world congress of anti-Soviet emigration organization held in New York in 1978. The participants openly demanded dismembering the Soviet Union. A U.S. official spokesman, Edward (Misvinskiy, welcomed the participants on behalf of President Carter and the American Government. He declared the United States backs to aims of the congress. (Vasiliy Puschrin) was the honorary chairman of the conference. Already before the war he was noted for his close contacts with Hitler supporters in Canada. Among the sponsors of that gathering in New York were also (Yemelyan Koval), convicted for recruiting agents to operate against the USSR. One of his agents, (Yaroslov Dobosh), was caught redhanded in the Ukraine. Then there was (Ignatiy Bilinskiy), an accomplice of Bandera during the war, and (Lev Dobrenskiy), a spy who wanted the Ukraine to secede from the USSR and who, according to the nationalist newspaper OUR VOICE, didn't even know the Ukrainian language. The following quotation from the Bandera journal can testify to the views of those men: We assess the threat of a world war as one more, perhaps the last and luckiest chance. Even if half of mankind perished in that war, or even more, in our opinion this would not be too great a price for freedom."

So here are the people whom the United States supports and encourages with in the framework of its doctrine of meddling in alien affairs. The question arises: What has this doctrine accomplished, besides the deaths of scores of thousands of people in Korea, Vietnam and other countries, and besides the waste of hundreds of millions of dollars? Isn't it high time to realise at long last that if attempts to get rid of communism failed in the fifties, there is absolutely no sense in such efforts now when the alignment of forces in the world is altogether different.

U.S. TRIES TO DESTABILIZE SOUTHEAST ASIA WITH PRC AID

LD131001 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 80 p 3

[Col A. Leontyev "Military-Political Review": "Undeclared War Against Indochina"]

[Text] "The Germans used to sing that tomorrow they would be masters of the whole world.... The Americans do not sing songs like that, but their efforts are aimed at achieving world domination. Our young American empire is not only distinguished by the fact that it has already grown to historically unprecedented dimensions. Anyone who studies the history of conquests from ancient times to the present must be struck by the fact that the Americans' desire to subjugate other peoples is unprecedented and completely undisguised. Of course, our officials continue to expatiate on the defense of freedom and democracy, but this is only intended for the ignorant and simpleminded and can hardly work with people much above cretins in terms of mental development."

These lines--crushing, I would call them, for Washington--appeared in an American journal a few years ago, but they could have been written today. The helmsmen of American policy continue to guide their ship along a dangerous, hegemonist course. This is indicated convincingly by their claims to "world leadership" and their pursuit of military superiority. And finally, their persistent attempts to subjugate other peoples to their diktat. Instances. A whole armada of American warships has aimed its guns and bombers at the Persian Gulf countries. American mercenaries are sowing discord in Iran, flaying people alive in Afghanistan, committing atrocities in South Korea, Bolivia, El Salvador....

Southeast Asia is again becoming a target of American imperialism's aggressive aspirations. There are grounds for supposing that the United States intends to repeat there what it is doing in western Asia. It is no accident that, along with the Persian Gulf zone, Southeast Asia has been included in the "sphere of U.S. vital interests." And Washington does not take the trouble to look far for pretexts. In the first case a false story was put forward about "Moscow's encroachments" on the Strait of Hormuz, through which tankers pass carrying oil for the West. In the second, references are made to the "danger of the spread of communist control to the Strait of Malacca," through which tankers also pass as, moreover, do "ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet on their way to patrol the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean." The chain could become endless. There is no guarantee that tomorrow the United States will not lay claim to some other strait because ships pass through it for the "protection" of the Strait of Malacca. And so on....

Hostile U.S. intrigues in Southeast Asia are spearheaded against Vietnam--that same Vietnam which 10 years ago the American generals tried to "bomb back into the stone age" and which has today become the first former colonial country to send a man into space. The not unknown John Foster Dulles asserted that the United States "must hold on to South Vietnam...as being of decisive significance for U.S. interests in Southeast Asia." His successors called Vietnam the "key to Asia" and declared that whoever controls Vietnam will also be able to control the ricebowls of the Philippines, Thailand and Burma, and also Malaysia and Indonesia with their rubber, tin and oil.

A book by Lt Col W.D. Henderson, a participant in the war, published recently by the American Greenwood Press Publishing House, says that the United States sent in against Vietnam 40 percent of its combat divisions, half its tactical air force and 33 percent of its naval forces and unleashed on it "the most continuous and intensive firepower ever used against any army." And? The land of Vietnam did not submit to the enemy--the enemy was only able to convince the world of its barbaric cruelty and its impotence.

Some 60,000 dead and 300,000 wounded Americans was the price the United States had to pay for the Vietnam adventure. American imperialism, it was admitted across the ocean, suffered in Vietnam the most catastrophic defeat in its entire history. After the war, they seemed to begin to sober up. "Vietnam--and by this we mean our entire policy for many years--made Americans realize that American strength has certain limits," the Washington POST wrote. People in the American capital swore that "there will be no more Vietnams."

But those who swore were nursing a grudge. They did not get around to recognizing the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They categorically refused to acknowledge their guilt for the bloody crimes or even partially to compensate for the damage inflicted. Then they started frenziedly slandering Vietnam, seeking to discredit it in the world public eye. The aim: to justify the failed intervention and to find a pretext for new military ventures in Indochina.

The United States now prefers to wage war by other people's hands. By the hands of the members of ASEAN, which includes Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Indonesia. That is why it is zealously trying to set those countries against Indochina and turn ASEAN into a new military bloc.

But the United States pins even greater hopes on Beijing, lightly thinking Beijing will help it to regain American domination in Indochina.

Beijing willingly went into partnership with American imperialism, and not only because its reward was to receive weapons and military hardware from across the ocean. The Chinese hegemonists had and still have their own "vital interests," or rather, selfish purposes in Southeast Asia, which they have long regarded as their patrimony. Mao left his heirs the precept: "We absolutely must secure Southeast Asia, including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, Singapore.... A region like Southeast Asia is very rich, there are very many natural minerals there, and it is worth spending to secure it. In the future it will be very useful for the development of Chinese industry...."

People on the banks of the Potomac pretend to know nothing about that, and they do everything to encourage Chinese expansion and urge Beijing into military adventure in Indochina. Early last year the United States consented to the Chinese invasion of Vietnam, which, however, ended in fiasco. This year American leaders listen benevolently to speeches by their Chinese "friends" about how China is again planning to invade the SRV. Both partners are engaged in an unceasing slander campaign against the SRV, taking advantage of the fact that there is a contingent of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea at the request of the country's government. The United States and China give support to the remnants of counterrevolutionary gangs driven out of Kampuchea into Thailand.

British journalist J. Pilger, who returned from a trip to Indochina recently, writes in London's NEW STATESMAN weekly: The United States is virtually waging a second war in Indochina. In this war American blood is not being shed, B-52 bombers are not being used. But the strategic goals remain the same--the destabilization of Kampuchea and Vietnam. It is indicative, the article says, that the United States has acquired a new ally in this undeclared war--China, "Carter's recent meeting with Hua Guofeng in Tokyo shows," Pilger notes, "that the United States fully approves Beijing's Indochina policy, which is aimed at breaking Vietnam by force of arms and again installing a bloody regime in Kampuchea."

A major armed provocation on the Thai-Kampuchean border was recently organized by the parallel efforts of the United States and Beijing. The aim was to help the Pol Pot gangs and Khmer reactionaries, in the guise of "voluntarily returning refugees," to penetrate Kampuchean territory, entrench in a particular region and declare it the sphere of operation of the "government" of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea," summoned from the other world. Accompanying the bandits, Thai troops, artillery and tanks penetrated Kampuchean territory to a depth of 6 km. Kampuchea's defenders were forced to rebuff the aggressor and drive him off their land.

Quite legitimate actions. But Bangkok's patrons made an incredible fuss about it, accusing Kampuchea and Vietnam of some kind of "aggression." On the false pretext of "defending" Thailand, the United States attempted to entrench at former military bases in that country and create the conditions for a physical return to Indochina. By personal order of President Carter a stream of American military hardware poured into the Thai capital--M-48 tanks, 105 mm howitzers, recoilless guns, M-16 automatic rifles and tens of tons of ammunition. A group of American military advisers arrived in Thailand, and the other day 12 U.S. warships set off for Thai ports on an ostentatious visit....

China, for its part, has shipped new divisions to the SRV border, placed its troops in that region on combat alert, stepped up the shelling of Vietnamese territory and renewed threats to invade Vietnam. Deliveries of Chinese weapons and food to Pol Pot gangs in Thailand have increased from 500 to more than 1,000 tons a month. The Beijing leadership is urging Thailand toward new adventurist actions, promising it military and economic aid.

Fulfilling its patrons' will, Bangkok is constantly engaged in provocations on the Kampuchean border. In the period from 24 through 31 July alone its military aircraft carried out reconnaissance flights over Kampuchea's border regions 17 times. Thai units are mortaring the same regions. The Thai Army has been placed on full combat alert.

In this atmosphere the Governments of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are doing everything possible to stop the dangerous development of events. At their Vientiane conference they resolutely condemned the aggressive actions of the United States and Beijing and their accomplice Thailand and again reasserted their loyalty to the policy aimed at strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Asia and resolving all disputes by talks. They expressed readiness to sign bilateral or multilateral agreements with Thailand on mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and not allowing their territory to be used by other countries for subversive operations.

Moreover Vietnam and Laos expressed support for Kampuchean proposals aimed at lessening tension on the Kampuchean-Thai border, in particular on the creation of a demilitarized zone in that region. The other day Vietnam reasserted its readiness to hold direct or indirect talks with Thailand on normalizing the situation on that border. But it was stipulated that in any case the talks must be held with the participation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council--the sole genuine and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

The three fraternal countries' constructive and realistic proposals open a way toward eliminating a dangerous seat of tension and consolidating peace in Southeast Asia. Now the question is whether Washington and Beijing will succeed in blocking this path, which accords with the Asian countries' true national interests. There are more than enough people on the banks of the Potomac who are fond of not reckoning with those interests. But perhaps they should remember the words of the well-known American observer Walter Lippman, who said when the Vietnam war was at its height: "President Johnson cannot change Asia. He should set about changing America." Wise advice, which the present U.S. President would do well to follow.

KULIK VIEWS CHINESE DENIAL OF CONTACTS WITH ISRAEL

LD132122 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 13 August, TASS--TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The Beijing foreign minister made a loud denial when reports appeared in the world press last month that a kind of an alliance is shaping between China and Israel and that China through Israel hopes to establish links with the racist Republic of South Africa. Following the denial commentaries were printed by XINHUA and RENMIN RIBAO news agencies which rage about "pro-Soviet propaganda". Simultaneously, Beijing misinformation media made statements which "denounced" Zionists and racists.

What is the cost of such denials is clear from the item printed on August 12 in the Egyptian AL-AHRAM. Confirming the fact that China played host to high-placed representatives of the defence and finance ministries from Tel Aviv, the newspaper draws the conclusion that "The Chinese leadership is flirting with Israel", and the contacts that became more frequent between the two countries are regarded by the newspaper as Beijing's actual recognition of the Zionist state...for the Chinese leadership it is all the more difficult to brush aside such conclusions that the newspaper AL-AHRAM, known by its sympathies for the As-Sadat policy, cannot be suspected of "pro-Soviet propaganda".

Thus, secret contacts between China and Israel are obvious--and what is behind them? As is clear from a report of the American NEWSWEEK, Tel Aviv is already negotiating the sale to the People's Republic of China of Israeli combat equipment and armaments. (Two high-placed Israelis AL-AHRAM writes about went from Tel Aviv to Beijing exactly to discuss the details of that deal).

The Beirut newspaper AD-DUNIYA points out that Deng Xiaoping particularly advocates establishment of close contacts with Israel. He hopes with the help of Tel Aviv to broaden and strengthen links with the racists of the Republic of South Africa. There is data showing that things are moving towards establishment of official diplomatic relations between Tel Aviv and Beijing. "The Chinese-Israeli rapprochement should have been expected", writes the Tunisian newspaper AR-RAY. "The Beijing leadership greeted As-Sadat's visit to occupied Jerusalem, pushed the Egyptian regime into embraces of the United States and helped Washington draw Cairo into the capitulatory deal with Tel Aviv".

What is the cost, against the background of these facts, of the "denial" by the Chinese Foreign Ministry and "criticism" by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY of Zionists and racists, just as of their sweet-tongued assurances of friendship with Arab and African peoples? This is nothing but the propaganda cover-up for Beijing's dirty dealings.

PRC NATIONALITIES POLICY HAS 'DISASTROUS' EFFECTS ON TIBET

LD131541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Disastrous Plight"]

[Text] Beijing--The recent mass demonstration in Lhasa, administrative center of the Tibetan autonomous region, when the demonstrators protested against the disastrous plight of the indigenous population, is one proof that as before, China is implementing a Moaist policy on the nationalities" issue, a policy which bears an anti-popular, chauvinist nature.

Trying to muffle the echo of this action by the Tibetans which was witnessed by foreign journalists, the Chinese press resorted, as always, to hackneyed references to the "gang of four," even though nearly 4 years have elapsed since they were removed from power. At the same time, it is being admitted in the press that during the years of Tibet's existence as an autonomous region of the PRC its population has become considerably poorer than in the past and that the situation in China's national regions, including Xinjiang and Inner-Mongolia, remains extremely tense.

The Beijing leadership's actions in Tibet have invariably been characterized by two main features--reliance on crude force of arms and a policy of accelerated "Sinoization" of the region and the assimilation of its population. The mass settlement of Tibet by the Chinese began at the end of the fifties. Migrants from the country's inner regions settled mainly in the fertile valleys around Lhasa and in the few cities. Lhasa itself has been transformed into a city with a predominantly Chinese population. In addition, this is the site of a major garrison of Chinese troops, whose total strength in the autonomous region approaches 300,000.

Tibet was not spared any of the extremes of the notorious "Cultural Revolution," when rampaging Red Guards and Zaofan smashed monuments of Tibetan culture, destroyed ancient manuscripts and derided local national customs. As a result of introducing high taxes and excessive supplies of agricultural produce to feed the army, stockraising, the basic sector of the Tibetan economy, has been seriously undermined.

These local economic measures introduced in Tibet and in other national regions and reported by the press were predominantly for show and were not conducive to improving the general situation. For example, the industrial enterprises being established at the "roof of the world" are not coordinated with specific demand and are a burden on the region's economy. Without support, cottage industry has begun to wither although it fed hundreds of thousands of Tibetans and met the population's requirements. Heedless of the realities of the local population's life Tibet was forced to replace its traditional barley with winter wheat, thereby depriving the population of an accustomed product essential for preparing the main daily dish, (tsangpy).

It is thus officially admitted in China that Tibet is in a "disastrous situation." But the series of "emergency measures" announced some time ago in Beijing relate only to relaxations in the taxation sphere and benefits for cottage industry workers. No changes are foreseen in the nationalities policy itself.

BAZILEVICH: SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN 'NORMALIZED'

LD132056 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan indicate that the situation in the country has normalized to a great extent. This makes it possible for the people's government to tackle internal economic problems and get down to putting its plans into practice. More from our Kabul correspondent Viktor Bazilevich:

This year the Afghan Government intends to increase agricultural and industrial production and to raise the people's living standards. The prices of fertilizers, farm implements and machinery have been slashed, and this will undoubtedly become an incentive for farmers, for the growth of the production of various crops. It is hoped that almost 3 million tons of wheat, 150,000 tons of raw cotton and 100,000 tons of sugar beet will be taken in. Specialists predict that agricultural production will grow by over 4 percent.

An increase in industrial production is expected too, especially in the production of electricity, cement, and the extraction of coal and gas. It should be said that the gas industry has been playing an ever greater part in the country's economy. Last May a new complex for the extraction and purification of gas became operational near the Jarqoduq deposit in the north of the country. This is one of the biggest enterprises in Afghanistan. Suffice it to say that its annual capacity will be 2,000 million cubic meters of gas.

The government continues to help the private sector extensively. Just recently it adopted a decision to build another 20 works at a total cost of 260 million afghanis. They are to become operational already this year. The construction of a big residential area is underway in an uptown area of Kabul. More than 4,230 flats are to be built there.

One of the government's main tasks is to eliminate illiteracy, as 90 percent of the population of the country are illiterate. Eight hundred schools have been built in the republic over the years of the revolution. About 1 million people attend courses to learn how to read and write. The authorities show much respect for the religious feelings of the people.. As the situation in Afghanistan has been coming back to normal, the government has allowed almost 8,000 Afghan citizens to make a pilgrimage to Mecca.

INDIAN PUBLIC REBUFFS RETURN OF PEACE CORPS

LD131752 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Aug, TASS--The Indian public gives a rebuff to attempts of the American "Peace Corps" to return to India. Members of that organization, which discredited itself, were in their time expelled from the country with disgrace. In his recent speech in Katmandu the new director of the Peace Corps R. Clester intensively advocated the return of the "Peace Corps" to India, and he broadly advertised its "peaceful character."

But there are a few people who have been mislead by his expatiation. The American "peace apostles" are just CIA agents. This is the opinion broadly circulated in India, which is cited by the press.

The newspaper PATRIOT stresses that the corps "volunteers" were a multitude of times caught in espionage activities, instigation for political disorders, drug trafficking. Dozens of countries prohibited activities of the "Peace Corps" on their territory. Clester obviously expected that over the years, that passed after the prohibition of operations of the corps in those countries, their peoples forgot about "exploits" of the "volunteers." But this is not so, THE PATRIOT stresses. All attempts to lend a new lustre to the "Peace Corps" "pearl" that has grown dim are doomed to failure, the newspaper stresses.

IZVESTIYA HITS ANTI-INDIAN CAMPAIGN OF NEIGHBORING STATES

LD131359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 5

[I. Kovalev "Rejoinder": "With a Dual Trademark"]

[Text] You do not have to be particularly observant to notice the sharp intensification in recent weeks of the anti-Indian campaign in the press of a number of India's neighbors.

Pakistani authors are particularly diligent in this field. "A slander campaign against India," notes the well-known Indian political observer V.D. Chopra, "has begun not only in Pakistan but throughout the region." The Chinese press writes about India in a hostile tone, and so do certain press organs in ASEAN countries, above all in Thailand.

The main reasons for the attacks are India's independent position with respect to Afghanistan and Kampuchea (in particular, its recognition of the present Kampuchean Government), its initiatives in this connection and its resolute protest against the expansion of military deliveries to Pakistan from the United States and China.

They even go so far as to cast doubt on the legitimacy of India's membership of the nonalignment movement, to propose that the governments of the ASEAN states freeze relations with India and to accuse the latter of counting on a negative reaction from the small countries among India's neighbors--all but accusing it of aggressive aspirations.

So, apart from the desire to blacken India's foreign policy, there are also clear attempts to embroil it with other Asian countries. But that is not all. The well-orchestrated and massive anti-Indian campaign looks like a thoroughly worked out and extensive act of subversion against the Asian countries' cohesion under conditions of intensified intrigues by imperialist and neocolonialist forces and the Chinese hegemonists against the independence and sovereign of developing countries which have embarked on a path of independent development.

It is well known where such operations are worked out: The signal to start this anti-Indian campaign was given in the U.S. monopoly press and in the Chinese press. And the slanderers' methods are the same, like the color of tar evidently taken from one barrel with a dual trademark: American-Chinese.

ARKHIPOV, FIRYUBIN ATTEND INDIAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

BK140418 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Soviet Heavy Industries Minister Nikolay Goldin has greeted the people of India for their impressive technological and economic progress. Speaking at a large public meeting in Moscow, he made special mention of the successful launching of the artificial earth satellite Rohini. The meeting was held as a part of the countryside celebrations in the Soviet Union on the 33d anniversary of India's independence. It was attended among others by Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Arkhipov, Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin.

LEBEDEV COMMENTS ON HANOI COMMUNIQUE ON PRC 'HEGEMONISTS'

LD140853 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 80 p 5

[Igor Lebedev article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Provocative Fuss"]

[Text] The latest communique from the commission to investigate the crimes of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists has been published in Hanoi. It speaks objectively, on a strictly factual basis, of the Chinese military's unceasing provocations on the border with the SRV. In July, for instance, there were over 180 such hostile armed actions against Vietnam.

Over the past month artillery fire has blasted Vietnamese territory from the Chinese side on over 1,000 occasions. In the region of Ha Tuyen and Hoang Lien Son provinces invasions by dozens of armed groups of saboteurs attacking civilian inhabitants have been recorded. As a result of the Chinese soldiery's criminal actions there have been casualties among the Vietnamese population, grave damage has been caused to crops, and houses and public buildings have been destroyed.

At the same time as the provocations in many sectors of the land border, there have been hostile actions against the SRV in the air and at sea. On over 30 occasions Chinese Air Force aircraft have intruded up to 15 km inside the neighboring state's air space. On 17 and 18 July alone over 100 Chinese vessels violated Vietnamese territorial waters in the region of Quang Ninh Province.

More than enough instances have already accumulated pointing directly to Beijing's desire to aggravate the already tense situation in the region of the Vietnamese-Chinese border. Nonetheless, the Beijing authorities are not averse to confusing the issue by asserting that Vietnam has concentrated large-scale armed forces in the border regions. These statements, the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee organ the newspaper NHAN DAN stresses, are totally unsubstantiated. On the contrary it is precisely the Chinese side which has concentrated large troop contingents in the region of the border with the SRV and by no means in the interests of defense. Provocative large-scale maneuvers by Chinese troops are held there regularly. Combat units are being intensively supplied with new weapons.

China's military demonstrations near Vietnam's northern borders cannot fail to cause alarm since they are a direct threat to peace and security in the troubled region that Southeast Asia is now. The Chinese leadership's dangerous actions with respect to Socialist Vietnam, to which some Western circles are trying to close their eyes, convincingly show once again Beijing's expansionist, hegemonist foreign policy course with regard to neighboring countries.

With U.S. support Beijing is seeking by its subversive actions to destabilize the situation in Indochina. However, the changes in the destiny of the region's peoples are irreversible. Vietnam is prepared to stand up for its country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The fraternal solidarity and support of Soviet people and all the world's democratic public are on its side.

V.N. KUZNETSOV NAMED AS AMBASSADOR TO BURMA

LD141041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Vladimir Nikolayevich Kuznetsov the USSR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Sergey Sergeyvich Gruzinov from his duties as the USSR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma in connection with his reassignment.

NATO ACTIONS GENERATE GROWING CONCERN IN NORDIC COUNTRIES

LD140907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 80 p 5

[M. Kostikov article under the rubric "International Notes": "NATO Setting Snares"]

[Text] NATO's actions in stepping up war preparations in Europe have recently become the predominant theme of discussions in the capitals of northern countries. It is not only a question of the plans to deploy new American nuclear weapons directed against the Soviet Union in a number of states on the continent. NATO is nurturing a whole series of long-term military-strategic programs regarding its northern flank. These involve blocking the Danish straits and creating an air bridge linking Canada, Iceland and Norway for the transfer of American Marines. Finally, there is the stockpiling of American heavy military equipment on Danish and Norwegian territory and the construction of extensive network of military installations.

The north of Norway, particularly the regions bordering on the Soviet Union, has become a place where an extensive network of American systems for electronic espionage against the USSR is concentrated. According to the Norwegian Peace Research Institute, 11 monitoring stations have been fitted out in the regions of the cities of Kirkenes, Vadso and Vardo, where Norwegians under the leadership of mentors from American intelligence keep a 24-hour watch on flights by Soviet aircraft and on ship movements and monitor radio conversations.

As the Norwegian newspaper AFTENPOSTEN testifies, in addition to the two existing "Loran-C" radio navigation stations plans are being drawn up for the construction of eight more. The proposal to create them, purportedly to improve navigation conditions, has come from the Norwegian oil-producing companies of Statoil, Norsk Hydro and Saga petroleum. In fact, however, the chief purpose of these projects is to serve American submarines. Washington and the NATO leadership vaguely call such activity a "collection of contingency security measures for a crisis situation." But it is quite obvious that these actions are aimed at undermining the real gains of detente in the political sphere and creating obstacles to the spread of detente to the military sphere.

It is known that Denmark and Norway, which follow the principles of not deploying foreign troops and nuclear weapons on their territory in peacetime, are not included in the deployment plans for cruise and Pershing II missiles. But this does not stop Atlantic circles. The NATO leadership is reckoning on "supplementing" the deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons in Britain, the FRG, Italy and maybe also Belgium and the Netherlands with a network of military dumps, airports and other strategic installations in Denmark and Norway. It is impossible to overlook the fact that the Pentagon's plans to stockpile American heavy armaments (tanks, means of transport, ammunition) on the territory of Danish Jutland and to ensure the transfer of large U.S. tactical air forces have already been recorded in an American-Danish agreement signed last September. No less far-reaching plans with regard to Norway too, particularly its northern part, are being nurtured with Oslo's blessing and are assuming increasingly real outlines.

A recent decision of the Western European Union virtually completed the lifting of almost all restrictions on rearming the FRG. Henceforth, hiding behind talks about "strengthening NATO's defense," West Germany can build warships of all types with no restriction on tonnage. In other words, the FRG has been given the "OK" to create a large navy, which all also assume the defense of marine communications on NATO's northern flank. This is one more, rather significant step in the realization of this bloc's aggressive plans.

Such a development of events in northern Europe arouses great concern in the countries of the region, particularly in Sweden and Finland, which are not NATO members. The reasons for this concern are understandable, as all the militarist NATO programs planned in and around northern Europe are directed against the Soviet Union and pose a direct threat to the security of Swedes and Finns. This has been stated repeatedly by the leaders of Finland and Sweden when drawing attention to the fact that the continuing arms race in the world could pose a serious threat to northern Europe and drag this region into a global military and political confrontation.

NATO has evaluated as "dangerous" the well-known proposal of President U.K. Kekkonen of Finland to proclaim northern Europe a nuclear-free zone and to protect this part of the continent from the effect of nuclear strategy. And this is quite understandable: For such a plan, if guaranteed by the great powers, would in practice deprive the United States of military and political control over this part of the continent.

People in the West frequently speak of the "passiveness" and "complacency" of northern countries, accounting for this by citing the supposedly limited opportunities for their participation in resolving world problems. The purpose of such arguments is to convince the public in small countries of the law-governed nature of NATO's war preparations and to accustom them to the idea of the need to follow in the wake of the Pentagon's dangerous policy.

The appreciable increase in military activeness on NATO's northern flank is arousing ever-increasing fears not only in statesmen and politicians but also in broad public circles in countries of the region. The Atlanticists' actions in northern Europe confirm the correctness of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum resolution's words that "the leaders of the NATO military bloc, and the United States above all, have adopted a policy of upsetting the established military equilibrium in the world in their favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, to the detriment of international detente and the people's security."

Through joint efforts the northern countries can make an important contribution to the common cause of ensuring security and cooperation on the European Continent and in the world as a whole. And I believe that the problem of regional security must be resolved within a complex of global measures to ensure peace. For northern Europe is just one part of our world which cannot be separated from the general whole.

FRG BUNDESTAG DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD132204 Moscow TASS in Russian 1705 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 13 Aug, (TASS)--A group of members of the FRG Bundestag who have been staying in Moscow in connection with the 10th anniversary of the USSR-FRG treaty left Moscow today. They were representing the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] and the Free Democratic Party, and the group was headed by Elfriede Eilers, member of the leadership of the SPD faction in the Bundestag.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and by Leonid Zamyatin, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet. The FRG Charge d'Affaires in the USSR (Hermann Huber) was also among the farewell party.

BARATOV VIEWS 'MALTREATMENT' OF IRANIANS IN UK

LD131342 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 13 Aug TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Baratov writes:

The trial of Iranian students that resumed yesterday in London has the aim of victimizing the Iranian students who are kept for a fortnight in British prisons. Some 70 Iranian youths and girls were arrested during a peaceful demonstration in front of the American Embassy in London, the demonstration that was held in protest against the persecution of their compatriots in the USA where some 200 Iranians had been brutally beaten and thrown into jails.

According to eyewitnesses, the clashes in front of the United States Embassy in London were provoked by British policemen who used truncheons against peaceful demonstrators. And now British judges are trying to compel the arrested Iranians to plead guilty and give up their just demands that the policemen who are to blame for brutality and obvious arbitrariness be brought to book.

When one of the defendants demanded that the court should discuss the complaints against maltreatment of the arrested persons at a police station and a doctor's testimony to this effect, his demand was rejected as "groundless". Presiding Judge Kenneth Harrington subjected the Iranian students to the humiliating procedure of giving fingerprints to which criminals are subjected. In protest against the actions of British police and judiciary bodies, the defendants refused to give their names and addresses.

The victimization to which Iranian citizens were subjected by the police and judiciary bodies is another illustration of the hostile attitude of the British authorities to new Iran. Both London and Washington refuse to reconcile themselves to the fact that the Iranian people overthrew the pro-Western regime of the shah and is striving to free itself from imperialist oppression. This is why London and Washington are using the same methods against Iranians: police truncheons and handcuffs, cruelty, humiliations and arbitrariness of judiciary bodies.

'Illegal' Detention Continues

LD140834 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] London, 14 Aug, TASS--Iranian students who had been thrown behind bars by the British authorities have resumed a hunger strike in protest against the illegal arrest and the detention of the participants in the peaceful demonstration in front of the building of the U.S. Embassy in London. The demoonstrators had been protesting against the repressions of the U.S. administration against Iranians living in the United States.

A statement by the participants in the hunger strike points out that the Iranian students are held in prison cells together with criminals and subjected to degrading treatment. They once again lodge a protest against police reprisals and court prosecution, and demand immediate release.

Massive demonstrations of solidarity in support of the demands made by the illegally arrested Iranian students are being held in front of the prison buildings where the participants in the peaceful demonstration are kept.

DESIRE TO CRUSH REVOLUTION MAIN ISSUE DIVIDING U.S., IRAN

LD131705 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 32, 8 Aug 80 pp 25-27

[Yu. Bochkarev article: "Iran-United States: Deep Gulf"]

[Text] Former Shah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi has been buried in Cairo. The bloody tyrant's final journey was inglorious; the ghosts of his many victims watched unseen as he was lowered into the grave. But the funeral was not attended only by ghosts. Official representatives of the United States, Britain, France, Spain and Morocco took part in the ceremony. Very few people proved willing to sully themselves by taking part in the funeral procession organized by As-Sadat. As the Paris newspaper LE MATIN remarked sarcastically, the ceremony was magnificent--"the only things lacking were people and grief."

There was no grief even in Washington's reaction to the death of someone with whom seven U.S. presidents, including the current incumbent, had maintained a "special relationship" for almost 40 years. It has been not very long since, in December, 1977, J. Carter proposed a toast in Tehran to "our close friend and ally," thanking him in passing for turning Iran into an "island of stability" in an ocean of international turmoil. A little later, when the events that resulted in the overthrow of the shah had occurred on the "island of stability," J. Carter decided to shelter his friend in the United States. He was clearly hoping to return him to power, as the CIA did in 1953, when the Iranian monarch fled the people's anger. But nowadays the situation in Iran and throughout the world is not what it was in the fifties.

It is only Washington that does not understand this. People there still believe blindly in U.S. omnipotence, which the country no longer posseses. It is precisely in a mistaken assessment of the correlation of political forces in the modern world that American policy's miscalculations are rooted. One of the miscalculations was the decision to grant the fugitive shah refuge in the United States, despite the warnings that Washington might then come up against complex problems. And that is what happened. The demand for the extradition of the shah and the return of the wealth he had plundered as an essential condition for a solution of the hostages problem placed Washington in a difficult position.

The Iranian Majles (parliament), which, it had earlier been announced, was to discuss the question of the fate of the American hostages, began work in July. Washington took heart. But there were no grounds for that. Tehran by no means lifted its demand for extradition of the former shah. Under the conditions that had been created, Washington clearly reached the conclusion that the superannuated monarch was a downright burden.

Now the shah is no more. His death was no surprise, since he had been gravely ill. But the Iranian press claims that his death was hastened by the interference of CIA agents in his treatment. The shah, ETTELA'AT writes, was liquidated on the eve of the Majles discussion of the hostages issue. And the Western press has reported that the course of the illness was perniciously influenced by the use of large doses of chemical medications.

Thus the question of the shah's extradition no longer arises. But the second demand--for the return to Iran of the wealth plundered by the deceased--remains. Mohammad Reza, who was firmly in the habit of mixing up the state purse and his private purse, transferred fabulous sums to America and West Europe. The Western press estimates his personal fortune at $20 billion. However, Tehran names a more considerable sum.

List of Crimes

It must be said that the delusion exists in Washington that the United States and Iran are divided only by the hostages problem. In reality, the gulf dividing the two states is deeper. Prominent Majles Deputy Hasan Ayat stated that for the hostages to be released, not only must the wealth plundered by the shah be returned--the United States must also promise to keep out of [podalshe ot] Iran's internal affairs. We do not want to try the hostages, he stressed, we want to try the United States for the crimes it has committed against Iran over the last 35 years. And the list of these crimes is long.

The people, of course, have not forgotten the CIA crime committed in 1953--the coup d'etat and overthrow of Mossadeq, who had nationalized the property of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. Restored to the throne, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi became the United States' puppet. Nor have the people, of course, forgotten that SAVAK, the shah's secret police, was created by the CIA with assistance from the British and Israeli secret services or that the SAVAK thugs were trained in the United States. Documents seized in the American Embassy in Tehran are an indictment of the United States showing that dozens of CIA agents in essence permanently led the "work" of SAVAK, in whose torture chambers monstrous crimes were perpetrated. And how are the Iranian people to forget that the United States supplied the Iranian Army and police with tear gas, hand grenades and flamethrowers to suppress peaceful demonstrations and that the tanks that crushed demonstrators bore the mark "Made in USA"!

When the uprising flared up in Iran, J. Carter maintained telephone contact with the shah and called for more energetic action against the people. And when he fled, the U.S. President, gambling on the shah's prime minister, Bakhtiar, also called for firmness and resolve, promising support.

The following detail is also typical of Washington's Jesuitical policy. Even before the shah's defeat, the Washington POST has written frankly, the government and the State Department were seeking a replacement for him in the shape of some sort of centrist civilian coalition. Although nothing of the sort was to be found in Iran, the government stubbornly continued its quest for "good guys." The search is being pursued even now in the hope of finding politicians or military figures who could take power after the overthrow of the present government.

The U.S. ruling circles saw the Iranian revolution primarily as a blow to their strategic military positions in the region and as the loss of their "best friend and ally." Former U.S. Defense Secretary James Schlesinger called this event a "catastrophe."

The United States has shown by all its subsequent steps that it has no intention of tolerating this. Passions surrounding the hostages problem have been aroused by the White House and the mass media to create a hysterical anti-Iranian atmosphere in which the White House can take any action against Iran.

The ignominiously unsuccessful operation in Tabas, as has now been established by documentary evidence, was primarily mounted to overthrow the Iranian regime. The military detachment brought by helicopter to the Tabas region was to have joined up with internal counterrevolutionary forces, whose nucleus is made up of SAVAK staffers and agents who have escaped retribution, and also Iranian Army officers and generals of reactionary inclinations--both officers who have been discharged from the army and officers who have retained their posts.

Is it surprising that 2 months later another antistate plot was discovered in Iran? Iran's security organs are still continuing their investigation into the circumstances of this conspiracy, catching one participant after another.

The New "Friend and Ally"

In issue No 30 of NOVOYE VREMYA we described where the threads of this conspiracy lead. It is now possible to cite additional facts. For instance, it transpires that an important role in the preparations for the conspiracy was assigned to psychological subversion. To this end underground radio stations situated in Egypt were used: One is near Alexandria, the other is not far from the Suez Canal. The programs were in Persian and, so the New York TIMES writes, were aimed at undermining Ayatollah Khomeyni's rule. The radio programs urged the population to "liberate Iran," for which Iranians must "take up arms." They were encouraged with allusions to the fact that in Paris former Prime Minister Bakhtiar is mobilizing forces against Khomeyni. The question of using Egyptian transmitters for subversive propaganda against the Iranian regime was decided in December, 1979, at a White House meeting held under the leadership of Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Special mention should be made of Egypt's role in the American actions against the Iranian regime.

After the fall of the shah, J. Carter found himself a new "close friend and ally" in the region. As-Sadat. The flow of American weapons that used to go to Iran now has another destination. Egypt is receiving Phantoms, heavy tanks, artillery and ammunition. The Kuwaiti paper AL-HADAF reports the deployment on Egyptian territory of Tomahawk and Pershing missiles capable of hitting targets in Iran, Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Ethiopia. Thus Egypt, like Iran in the past, is being turned into an American arsenal.

As-Sadat's services have surpassed those of the late shah. In a Japanese television interview in July As-Sadat stated that he was prepared to grant the United States "any privileges" for it to reach the Persian Gulf or rescue the hostages. If the Egyptian president had been a little bolder in his admissions, he should have said not that he would grant, but that he had already granted the Pentagon "any privileges." It was at Egyptian bases that the C-130 aircraft stopped over during the unsuccessful raid on Iran in April. Thus As-Sadat was a direct accessory to this hostile American action against Iran.

The Pentagon has now deployed F-4 aircraft and fighter-bombers at the Egyptian airbase in Qena, 450 km from Cairo. They are there on the pretext that they are taking part in joint maneuvers with the Egyptian Air Force, which are to last 3 months. The aim of the maneuvers, according to certain newspapers, is for American troops to gain experience of combat operations in the desert and also to study the possibility of using Egyptian territory if it became necessary to move the quick-reaction troops to the Persian Gulf Zone. It would seem that, by beginning these maneuvers at the moment when the plotters in Iran were ready to rush into the attack, the United States was hoping to encourage the rebels.

As for Israel, it has maintained its links with SAVAK agents, whom it is supplying with money and instructions on everything relating to destabilizing the political situation. On the basis of documents found on participants in the July conspiracy, Iran's leaders have accused Israel of involvement in it.

While it is planning further actions against Iran, the United States has launched a diversionary maneuver: 180 congressmen sent the Majles a message containing a wish that disagreements be settled. After reading it to the deputies, Majles Chairman Hashemf Rafsanjani stated that the U.S. Government is lying: It is not only failing to take any steps to eliminate the crisis, but is constantly acting with the aim of aggravating it. He recalled the Tabas operation, the July plot and the U.S. pressure on its allies to make them join in sanctions against Iran.

As we can see, the hostages problem is not the main thing dividing the United States and Iran. The main thing is Washington's desire to stifle the revolution at all costs and to regain its lost positions. But those hopes do not square with Washington's potential.

SAUDI PRINCE CITED ON 'HOLY WAR' AGAINST ISRAEL

LD141136 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] The Saudi Arabian deputy prime minister, Crown Prince Fahd, has told a local news agency that the Arabs have no choice but to resort to a holy war to repel Israeli aggression. Israel's decision to proclaim Jerusalem a single and indivisible capital of the Jewish state is an unprecedented and dangerous challenge to the Muslim nations. Saudi Arabia is absolutely convinced, he said, that Tel Aviv intends to hold the occupied territories forever and create a Zionist empire in them. Prince Fahd noted that all talks about peace with Israel are an illusion. Earlier, more than 10 Arab nations, including Saudi Arabia, warned that they would break off all relations with the countries that recognize the Israeli annexation of Jerusalem.

NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA VIEWED

LD232315 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In Geneva a second conference is in progress to examine the effects of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. This major international agreement is aimed at averting the spread of the most destructive and lethal weapons of modern times. The treaty was concluded 10 years ago and to date has been signed by 115 states--the overwhelming majority of UN members. However, there countries which shun participation in the treaty and do not conceal their plans to get hold of nuclear weaponry.

The greatest danger in this respect comes from the racist Republic of South Africa. In the estimation of specialists, South Africa is already in a position to produce its own atomic bombs. It has at its disposal everything necessary for this--the raw materials, the technology and the capacity. Moreover, in 1977 a satellite spotted a nuclear test site in the Kalahari Desert, and in September 1979 satellites registered something that, judging by everything, was a real nuclear explosion.

One cannot but note that South Africa would not have been able to develop its own nuclear potential without outside help. And it seems that the greatest role in encouraging the nuclear ambitions of the South African racists has been played by the United States. Although in words Washington favors the nonproliferation of nuclear weaponry, it is precisely the United States that planned and built the Safari I nuclear reactor at Pelindaba and presented South Africa with more than 100 kg of enriched uranium. American specialists and atomic scientists acquainted the South Africans with nuclear technology and taught them the requisite practical skills. France, the FRG and other countries, including Israel, are other important sources for such aid to South Africa. This cooperation, which continues to this day in circumvention of the resolution of the UN Security Council, is criminal. The leaders of the extremist aggressive Pretoria regime are already planning a nuclear reprisal in southern Africa, and this can lead to tragic consequences for the whole of mankind.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON SOMALI AGGRESSION

LD131509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent Yu. Shtykanov report from M. Rostarchuk "World Today" feature: "Ethiopia: Minister's Statement"]

[Text] Speaking at a press conference for the diplomatic corps and press representatives, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Peleke Gedle-Giorgis has stated that the Somali authorities have carried out a new, unprovoked aggression against Ethiopia, our correspondent Yu. Shtykanov reports.

The minister recalled that in 1977 Somalia mounted constant provocations against Ethiopia, and--having begun aggressive actions in April and May this year--Somali troops have again repeatedly invaded Ethiopian territory. Some 14,000 officers and men took part in the latest aggression, which continued until 17 July. As a result of this criminal intervention, the minister noted, the peaceful population of the Ogaden again suffered considerable material damage.

BAZOVSKIY HEADS CPSU DELEGATION TO CONGO

LD121507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 80 p 4

[TASS report: "In Accordance With Party Ties Plan"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] a CPSU delegation headed by V.N. Bazovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and CPSU Central Committee first deputy department chief, has left for the People's Republic of Congo. The delegation includes I.I. Chernyshev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.I. Boris, secretary of the Brestskiy Belorussian CP Obkom; and Ye.N. Korendyasov, executive of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

Talks in Brazzaville

LD141059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Aug 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] Brazzaville, 10 Aug--J.-P. Ihystere-Ichicaya member of the Politburo of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] Central Committee responsible for ideological work and education, has received a visiting CPSU delegation headed by V.N. Bazovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

The meeting discussed questions of developing and strengthening bilateral Soviet-Congolese relations and exchanging experience of party work.

The CPSU delegation is in the People's Republic of Congo in accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the PCT.

FURTHER ON CELEBRATION OF CONSTRUCTION WORKERS DAY

Ustinov Order of Day

LD131333 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 80 p 1

[Text of "USSR Defense Minister's Order of the Day No 204 Dated 10 August, 1980"]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors!

Comrade military construction workers!

Comrade veterans of military construction!

Today the Soviet people and their armed forces celebrate Construction Workers' Day. This year the construction workers' holiday is taking place in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm prompted by the preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress.

Closely rallied around the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, our country's working people and the servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces warmly approve of and unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and are persistently implementing the tasks set out by the 25th party congress and the June (1980) CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Through their labor military construction workers and the personnel of the railroad troops, in single combat formation with all soldiers and sailors, are strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might and enhancing the USSR Armed Forces' combat readiness.

They have marked their professional holiday--Construction Workers' Day--with new successes in combat and political training and in fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges of the final year of the 5-year plan and of the 5-year plan as a whole. Warmly responding to the party's call to make 1980 a year of work in a Leninist fashion, military construction workers overfulfilled the targets for the first 6 months of 1980 for the commissioning of fixed capital and housing and made their worthy contribution to the completion on schedule of the construction of the Olympic installations. Railroad troops are working in shock fashion on the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad.

Comrade military construction workers, workers and employees engineers and technicians in military construction and planning organizations and ministry of defense construction industry enterprises, and veterans of military construction!

My greetings and congratulations on your holiday--Construction Workers' Day!

Persistently struggle for the speediest introduction of the achievements of science and technology into construction production, for increased efficiency and improved work quality, and strive to achieve the best possible practical results and to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the November (1979) and June (1980) Central Committee plenums and the propositions and conclusions contained in the reports and utterances of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on questions relating to the party's economic policy. Extend more broadly socialist competition to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner.

I wish you further successes in fulfilling your capital construction plans and socialist pledges, in improving your political and professional knowledge and in tightening military and labor discipline.

Long live our great motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

Long live the heroic USSR Armed Forces!

Glory to the CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

Industry Tasks

LD140923 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 2

[Article by G. Karavayev, USSR minister of construction, under the rubric "10 August--Construction Workers' Day": "A Lofty Duty"]

[Excerpts] The professional holiday of the great army of construction workers is gradually becoming a holiday of the whole people. Together with the construction workers, chemical and power industry workers, metallurgists and miners, grain growers and railroad workers and people in many other professions mark this day. And this is no accident: Capital construction has today become one of the most important sectors of the economy. The further development of the entire national economy depends on the state of affairs in that sector.

Construction workers have a right to be proud of their successes. But they will have to travel an even more crucial constructive path in the near future. Extremely intensive targets must be fulfilled, in particular, in the second half of the final year of the 5-year plan. Subunits of the USSR Ministry of Construction alone must commission 295 important new construction projects. Moreover it is necessary to prepare reliable groundwork for the 11th 5-Year Plan. This requires considerable efforts and organization and an even greater input of forces and ability in order to increase the efficiency of capital investments.

In capital construction, as has been noted repeatedly. There are still considerable shortcomings and omissions. The financial, material, technical and human resources allocated are not infrequently dispersed among many projects, sometimes of secondary importance. There is a great deal of manual labor on construction sites and unjustifiably large amounts of wasted working time are tolerated.

Because of this, and also because of planning shortcomings and interruptions in supply, the norms for the time taken to construct many enterprises and shops are exceeded by 50-100 percent and from year to year the program for commissioning projects is not fulfilled. Schedules for the construction of production capacities in the coal, chemicals, petroleum refining and electrical engineering industries and in power machine building are subject to particularly long delays.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, we cannot be satisfied with this state of affairs in capital construction. That means that everyone--clients and contractors, designers and suppliers of equipment, planners and finance workers, suppliers and transport workers--must do everything possible to radically improve capital construction and increase its efficiency.

This is all the more important in view of the fact that many provisions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic machinery will take effect in the 11th 5-Year Plan. In accordance with this document capital construction plans must be balanced in accordance with material, technical, labor and financial resources, the number of construction projects being commenced will be sharply reduced and the capacities of contracting organizations will be taken into account in defining their targets.

As early as 1981 a new form of accounts settlement between clients and contractors is to become effective everywhere. In future contractors will receive money only for fully constructed and commissioned enterprises, complexes ready to commence operations and phases and projects prepared for the production of output and the provision of services. Experiments conducted on construction sites in Lithuania, Leningradskaya Oblast, and Uzbekistan have demonstrated the very high efficiency of this system.

Construction workers can and must sharply improve their affairs. The more so as they have at their disposal a substantial arsenal of organizational resources tested by life, which help to significantly improve the construction process. These include the team contract method, competition on the "workers' relay race" principle, the Orel "continuous working" method and the Rostovskaya Oblast workers' initiative "we will construct ahead of schedule--we will commission ahead of schedule."

A special role belongs to leaders of trusts and housing construction combines. The destiny of each construction project, the destiny of the collectives in their charge and the well-being of each worker largely depend on their competence, organizational abilities, careful enterprise, engineer's outlook and concern for good working, living and leisure conditions for working people. After all, the production commander is responsible for everything?

Our country is preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress. A resolution of the party's Central Committee on socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the congress was published recently. This document contains, in particular, an appeal to organize competition on the basis of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions on the need to apply the greatest possible energy to ensure the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan, the timely commissioning and startup of the production capacities of projects nearing completion, the reduction of the volume of uncompleted construction and uninstalled equipment and stable work by the national economy in 1981--the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Construction workers are fully determined to do everything possible to ensure that our motherland's might is further strengthened and that the Soviet land marches even more confidently along the path of great creation, along the path of building communism.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES AUTOMATION RESOLUTION

LD131513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question "of measures to increase the production and widespread application of automatic manipulators in sectors of the national economy in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress instructions."

The resolution adopted emphasizes that an important avenue in work to enhance labor productivity and accelerate scientific and technical progress in national economy sectors is the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production on the basis of the extensive use of automatic manipulators [manipulyatory]. The implementation of a detailed program of work in this sphere will help to resolve the manpower problem in the 11th and 12th 5-year plans.

Guided by the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, the scientific research, design and production collectives of the machine building ministries, USSR Academy of Sciences institutes and organizations and USSR and RSFSR ministries of higher and secondary specialized education and the party organizations of Moscow City and Moskovskaya Oblast, Leningradskaya, Kiyevskaya, Minskaya, Vladimirskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Tulskaya oblasts and Krasnoyarskiy Kray have done a certain amount of work to create and introduce into production automatic manipulators making it possible, at a number of enterprises, substantially to increase labor productivity and the equipment utilization index and to improve the overall standard of production.

At the same time the resolution notes that the organization of developments in and the manufacture of manipulators and the volume of their production do not accord with the national economy's requirements. The available potential of our homebred science and machine building for increasing the output of this equipment is not being full used.

The USSR Gosplan and the machine building ministries underestimate the role of manipulators in implementing the comprehensive mechanization and automation of equipment and production processes. The ministries of the machine tool and tool building industry, heavy and transport machine building, chemical and petroleum machine building, the electrical equipment industry and instrument making, automation equipment and control systems have tolerated a lack of discipline in fulfilling the targets set for them for expanding the production of manipulators and subassemblies for them.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology is not coordinating sufficiently the scientific research and design work on this problem carried out by ministries and departments. As a result manipulator designs are duplicated, large amounts are spent unjustifiably and underdeveloped designs are frequently put into series production.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the industrial ministries have failed properly to ensure the utilization of automatic manipulators in the non-machine building sectors of the national economy, where the task of comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes and the replacement of manual labor is equally urgent. The ministries of heavy and transport machine building, tractor and agricultural machine building, construction, road and municipal machine building and machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances are not displaying the necessary concern to utilize manipulators for automating equipment and machinery which they supply to ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, agriculture, construction, the light and food industry and the transportation ministries.

Attaching great significance to the use of automatic manipulators (industrial robots) for the mechanization and automation of production in the national economy, which ensures a considerable increase in labor productivity and the release of many workers from hard physical and monotonous production operations, the CPSU Central Committee drew the attention of USSR Gosplan and Machine Building Ministry leaders to their slowness in carrying out this task.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution obliges the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education together with the interested ministries and departments to elaborate and ratify a comprehensive program of scientific research and planning and design work for 1981-1990 to create and assimilate automatic manipulators. This program should provide for the execution of research and experimental design work in using automatic manipulators in machine building, agriculture, sectors of the light and food industry and in transport and also the development of work to crate the necessary subassemblies for automatic manipulators.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, together with interested ministries and departments, are assigned the task of preparing, on the basis of the approved comprehensive program, a draft CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the production and introduction of automatic manipulators in the 11th 5-Year Plan. This draft must determine the types of production facilities in national economic sectors which require priority retooling using automatic manipulators and set targets for the production and introduction of automatic manipulators and subassemblies for them on the basis of extensive intersectorial production sharing and the unification and standardization of their elements; it must formulate requirements for complete sets of manufacturing equipment including processing complexes with program control and manipulators on the basis of clients' economically justified requests; it must provide for the creation, in an operating production facility, of display-model automated sectors and shops equipped with manipulators; and it must fix the proportion of additional funds obtained as a result of the use of manipulators in production which is to remain at the disposal of the associations, enterprises and organizations and be used with a view to improving production and giving incentives to workers.

The CPSU Central Committee has deemed it expedient, in the draft state plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1980, to provide as a separate item for targets to be set for ministries for the production and introduction of automatic manipulators.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology is charged with the duties of coordinating work on the creation, production and introduction of automatic manipulators, organizing a permanent display at the exhibition of national economic achievements of the best examples of automatic manipulators and of machinery complexes, machine tools and equipment fitted with them, and also of preparing proposals for the use of effective means of automating production processes in national economy sectors.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, with the participation of local party and soviet organs and interested ministries and departments, are assigned the task of examining questions and making the necessary decisions with respect to the organization, on a public basis, of scientific method councils in the economic regions to generalize and disseminate advanced experience and to coordinate, within the regions' framework, all work on the creation and introduction of manipulators and of manufacturing equipment complexes automated using them.

The union republic councils of ministers are charged with intensifying control over the execution by enterprises and organizations of plans and targets for developing and introducing new equipment in the national economy. Here special attention must be paid to accelerating the mechanization and automation of production processes on the basis of the extensive utilization of automatic manipulators. It is recommended that the leadership of this work in the union republics be assigned to one of the deputy chairmen of each republic's Council of Ministers.

The CPSU Central Committee charged the leaders of the USSR Gosplan, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment and Control Systems with the task of taking the necessary steps to contruct specialized enterprises and shops for manufacturing automatic manipulators and subassemblies for them and also of increasing the production of this equipment at existing enterprises.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education are requested, together with interested ministries and departments, to elaborate steps to improve the training and retraining of specialists in the sphere of designing, producing and operating automatic manipulators.

The union republic Communist Party central committees, kraykoms and obkoms are instructed to carry out organizational work to ensure the production of automatic manipulators in economic regions on the basis of widespread cooperation. The public design bureaus, scientific and technical societies and inventors and rationalizers must be enlisted to work on creating and assimilating this equipment. Strict control must be established over progress in constructing enterprises for the production of automatic manipulators and subassemblies for them and over the fulfillment of set targets for the production of this equipment. More extensive use must be made of the experience of the Moscow Gorkom, the Leningradskiy, Valdimirskiy and Nikolayevskiy obkoms and the Krasnoyarskiy Kraykom work on organizing the production and introduction of automatic manipulators.

BELITSKIY PREVIEWS 11TH 5-YEAR PLAN

LD132300 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 13 Aug 80

["Vantage Point" program with Boris Belitskiy]

[Excerpts] Although the basic guidelines for the 11th plan will only be formulated by the 26th Congress of the Communist Party when it meets next February, the main contours of that plan are already clearly discernible. Overall, the plan will again be geared to peaceful economic advancement and to achieving a further improvement of the national well-being on this basis. At the same time a series of new methods is to be introduced to make economic planning and management more effective.

For example, economic performance in industry is to be evaluated differently. It is no secret that the system of economic targets employed up to now while greatly stimulating production has also encouraged a preference for material intensive products. According to the chairman of the State Planning Committee, Nikolay Baybakov, the new system to be introduced next year will further shift the emphasis on raising the productivity of labor, improving quality and meeting commitments rather than merely increasing overall output.

There are also to be increases in the wholesale prices of fuel and industrial raw materials to bring them more into line with the mounting costs of their extraction and to discourage material intensive production technologies. But this will be a redistribution of financial resources within the state sector only and will not in any way affect retail prices. Higher wholesale prices will therefore not be passed on to the consumer.

Although the Soviet Union will continue to be self-sufficient in practically everything it needs, it does not intend to curtail its foreign trade. On the contrary, there are plans to expand it considerably. Naturally this means substantial opportunities for the Soviet Union's trading partners. Some of the media in Britain would have you believe that the Soviet Union somehow derives more advantages from such trade than do its western partners--as if businessmen in Federal Germany, France, or any other country for that matter would be expanding their business with the Soviet Union if it were not to their advantage. But apart from such a cast iron logical argument, statistics too give the lie to all claims about a one-sided advantage for the Soviet Union from such trade.

LEBEDEV DISCUSSES SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO ECONOMY

LD121221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 80 pp 2-3

[Article by Dr of Economic Sciences Prof V. Lebedev under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "Economic Potential of the Scientific and Technical Revolution and its Utilization"]

[Text] Today, as the country is preparing to enter the 11th 5-Year Plan, it is becoming increasingly clear that comprehensive production intensification is the chief way to ensure our national economy's high and stable rate of development. Here the greatest hopes are naturally pinned on the scientific and technical revolution. The consistent utilization of its potential is a tremendous reserve for raising production efficiency and work quality.

1.

The economic potential of the scientific and technical revolution is the possible total effect of the use of the achievements of modern science and technology in all spheres of the national economy.

It can be judged--very roughly, of course--from the following data. Thus, if all existing equipment could be "pulled up" to the level of the innovations now being introduced, this would mean a fourfold to fivefold increase in its efficiency. And the fundamental achievements of physics, chemistry, biology and new sectors of the technical sciences essentially open up unprecedented prospects before production--an era of new materials and products and of cardinal improvement in the quality of goods being produced. In the future chemistry promises to produce a mass of new substances based on the interrelation between just two elements--carbon and hydrogen--while genetic engineering promises not only to combine the positive qualities of vegetable and biological organisms already in use but also to create highly productive new ones, and so forth.

The potential of the equipment and technology being created on the basis of the principle achievements of science attracts special attention. Precisely these achievements are capable of fundamentally changing the material basis of socialist production. In power generation they are nuclear power stations and the direct conversion of energy; in metallurgy--the technology of blast-furnaceless steelmaking, plasma smelting and fluidized bed furnaces; in chemistry--production of qualitatively new materials and chemical "assembling"; in metalworking and machine building--explosion working, laser, electrochemical and rotor techniques and die assembly; in transport--jet and rocket techniques and pipelines; in management and communications--computers, videotelephones and holography. In agriculture a long-term effect will result from using comprehensive fertilizers and herbicides and accelerating biosynthesis. Equipment and technology of a fundamentally new type is distinguished, as a rule, by tremendous speeds and continuity of processes and by qualitative transformation of the substances being processed.

The application of the aforesaid technical systems, materials and technologies even on an experimental scale makes it possible to draw the conclusion that they are, on average, 5-10 or more times more productive than traditional ones. And this is far from being the limit. There are grounds for believing, for example, that the use of nuclear energy can reduce electricity generation costs no less than 20 times; comprehensive automation will increase labor productivity many times over; the creation of qualitatively new conditions for plant growing will predetermine a substantial increase in yields for the most important crops, and so forth. The creation of technological systems which will facilitate increases in productivity by factors of ten is becoming a reality.

The social results of realizing the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution are also of fundamental significance. Production automation is helping gradually to remove the substantial differences between mental and physical labor and to increase the share of creative functions in production activity. The creation in the long term of cybernetics equipment with holographic memory capable of analysis will result in the creative nature of work becoming, in point of fact, a "technological law" of production. In other words, the future material and technical base which will enable man, to use the words of K. Marx, to stand alongside the production process instead of being its chief agent, will fundamentally transform work.

The scientific and technical revolution has tremendous potential for improving working conditions and the environment. This is being achieved, above all, through introducing waste-free technology and automating production processes. Even now, at the modern stage of development of knowledge and equipment, extensive opportunities are being opened up to create the optimum range of workloads and a pleasing environment in production premises and to improve the atmosphere for every working person.

All these are just individual examples of the radical changes in society's vital activity resulting from the scientific and technical revolution. And we can boldly assert that we are still at the initial stage of assimilating the achievements of human genius. Civilization is approaching for the first time a point beyond which scientific and technical preconditions open up for a considerable increase in free time and for the production of an abundance of material wealth.

It is quite obvious that the realization of these preconditions largely depends on the type of society and on the relations prevailing within it. The task advanced by our party of combining the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist system of management and the process of implementing this task reveal the advantages of socialism not only in assimilating what is new in science and technology but also in making skillful use of this new element and directing it to the good of all members of society. This is why the struggle to increase the pace of scientific and technical improvement in our social production and to introduce progressive technology as quickly as possible inevitably assumes a sociopolitical nature and is becoming one more part of the competition between the two opposing socioeconomic systems.

2. Socialism's ability to assimilate the achievements of science and technology manifests itself most effectively in the comprehensiveness and the national economic organization of the utilization of the scientific and technical revolution's potential. Centralized leadership of scientific and technical progress and of the economy as a whole, which is not available to the private capitalist system, makes it possible to pursue a unified scientific and technical policy on a statewide scale and to determine the long-term forms of its systematic implementation. The general aim of production, which is to achieve the steady growth of prosperity for all members of society, conformity to plan and the people's sociopolitical and ideological unity are all decisive preconditions for creating the most rational ways and means of developing science and technology.

The collectives of scientific and planning organizations have done tremendous creative work on these bases. In particular, as is known, a comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress through the year 2000 has been created. It defines the main prospects for the improvement and growth of the leading social production sectors with regard to the influence of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

While evaluating highly the contents of this program as a whole, mention must be made of the advisability of defining more clearly in it the overall picture of the planned development of the scientific and technical revolution. It would seem to be useful, despite a certain abstractness of forecasting, to draw up a scheme or strategic directions for the course of the scientific and technical revolution and to roughly map out its stages and the nature of completing them. This would be a very important guideline for socialist management in the long term.

It cannot yet be considered that the concrete, existing scientific and technical programs always proceed from a sufficiently clear regard for the potential of the scientific and technical revolution--a potential which is clear today. For example, some of these programs are insufficiently directed toward fundamentally new solutions in science leading to the creation of a new type of machinery in the shortest possible times. Thus, a significant number of ministries do not take into account the task of planning sector systems of machines and enterprises with regard to future equipment and technology in their plans.

Meanwhile, it is very important to orient on promising equipment and to define major reference points in the development of a particular sector. For example, the plan for a metallurgical plant of the very near future, comprehensively embodying the most important achievements of science, reveals the possibility of raising labor productivity 400-500 percent and of qualitatively changing the production situation. The new plant will cost almost 40 percent less than the best of those now under construction. And it is natural that any sector must prepare in good time to create and assimilate such enterprises and must have them as the most important reference point in its development.

It would evidently be useful in this respect for central planning organs to coordinate the activities of sectors and scientific organizations. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on improving the economic machinery provides for the elaboration of targeted comprehensive scientific and technical programs as a very important constituent part of state long-term plans of economic and social development. In this important work every ministry is called upon to prove itself as a statewide economic headquarters for leadership of scientific and technical progress. The concentration of forces on realizing the potential of the scientific and technical revolution would also make a considerable contribution to resolving such an important task as formulating a technical and economic model of the material and technical base of communism. The need to realize this task is becoming increasingly clear.

The optimization of the correlation among different links of the research complex should significantly stimulate the accelerated utilization of the achievements of science and technology in the national economy. Today the pace of technical progress is frequently held up not by a lack of promising ideas, discoveries or developments but by the unsatisfactory assimilation of innovations: Only 25-30 percent of all inventions and discoveries are introduced into production in the country. One of the chief reasons for this is the lack of well-equipped experimental bases, test beds and other research equipment. Clearly insufficient attention is still paid to this link in the "science-production" chain, and its significance is not always evaluated correctly. And yet the applied elaboration of fundamental ideas often requires 3-10 times more funds than theoretical research.

Some investigators account for this problem by citing the small volume of capital investments. However, it is obviously not just a matter of capital investments. The chief reason for the laggardness of the experimental base for introducing innovations, in our view, lies elsewhere. It consists in irrational distribution and utilization and in dissipation of resources. It is no secret that the funds which should be used to create and develop the experimental base are frequently spent on the needs of basic production. Here, we believe, it is necessary to make economic substantiations of the variants of a particular sector's development which are most advantageous for society and to increase ministries' responsibility for their fulfillment.

It would be advisable to provide in long-term plans also for the creation of associations of a special type designed for the experimental industrial assimilation of the most important, fundamental results of the scientific and technical revolution which are "outside the scope" of sectors. Let us take quantum electronics as an example. Its achievements serve as the starting point for the development of a number of fundamentally new technologies, particularly high-speed and thorough working of metals, high-temperature metallurgy, the creation of computers with much higher operating speed than present-day facilities, holography, and so forth. And, obviously, it is necessary to seek definite organizational forms ensuring the accelerated realization of the developments of this science. It is possible that the union scientific and technical association will be such a form. Its important components could be applied scientific centers and enterprises producing laser equipment for the working of materials, high-speed communication, power transmission, and so forth. Atomtsentr, Biosintez and others, which will accelerate the materialization of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, could be similar complexes.

3.

The utilization of the economic potential of the scientific and technical revolution is inseparable from further improving the organization of management at enterprise and association level. The success of the matter depends to a decisive degree on the desire and the attitude of every production collective and every worker to realize the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. The 25th CPSU Congress pointed to the need to create conditions which would prompt cadres literally to "pursue" novelties of science and technology.

The improvement of the economic machinery envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution orients us toward the long-term aims of the party's economic policy. It presupposes a sharp increase in the technical level both of sectors and of output and involves increasing the dependence of material incentives on the growth of labor productivity and work quality. Thus, incentive normatives for producing output with the seal of quality which has been created on the basis of using discoveries and inventions have been increased 50 percent.

The resolution clearly defined a policy of pursuing the greatest socioeconomic effectiveness of production. Practice shows that we are often far from achieving the maximum national economic end result. This, in particular, is because the drafting of plans is, as a rule, not preceded by comprehensive analytical work to reveal production reserves. The well-known stance of striving to obtain an "advantageous plan" in order to overfulfill it cannot result in the mobilization of basic reserves. This is the chief reason for the discrepancy between the reserves of scientific and technical progress and the extent to which they are utilized. Studies conducted in certain republics show, for example, that in 80 percent of the cases the results of research and development have been introduced at one or two enterprises, and only in 0.6 percent of the cases at five or more. And at a number of the country's enterprises more than half the literature containing new scientific data has not even been read.

For all its importance, the transition to 5-year plans as the basic form of national economic planning, as outlined in the resolution on improving the economic machinery, does not automatically eliminate the said shortcoming. Under the new conditions there could seemingly arise a tendency to adopt a financially autonomous "advantageous" 5-year plan. Therefore it is right to plan with regard to the production potential and to give incentives for the degree of its maximum utilization. This approach must be the main criterion of cadres' maturity and management efficiency.

The realization of the fundamental achievements of science presupposes the ever-increasing concentration of resources and management functions and the creation of long-term stocks, from which a return is possible only after one or two 5-year periods or even longer. In building up these stocks it is impossible to do without special finance or credit forms of accounting and incentives. These have not yet been determined or formulated. All this appears extremely important, for at present the targets of the scientific stocks needed to create the components of a qualitaively new production apparatus have sometimes not been substantiated conceptually in any way and cannot be considered a reason for allocating funds.

The normatives by which it would be possible to determine the level of progress in science and technology assume paramount significance in this connection. A number of new method documents emphasize normatives as the average progressive requirement for making advances. We do not deny their incentives role. But under the conditions of mature socialism we can and must mention normatives of other types--as indicators of our actions' conformity with the maximum utilization of all of socialism's advantages. A new approach is needed in this case: to compare a large number of development varients and select the best of them with regard to the potential of the country and, to a certain extent, of the world socialist system as well. This will help to reveal and make rational use of all our reserves.

There are also grounds for taking a fresh look at the question of the social and economic responsibility of enterprises and associations for utilizing the achievements of the the scientific and technical revolution. Today the bulk of fundamental scientific ideas and developments are handed over to them without return and sometimes lie immobile. And yet they are a very important part of the spiritual wealth of the whole of society and the result of much work. The state has a right to hold responsible for the use of "spiritual credit" those to whom it is addressed and handed over. It would be reasonable to impose even economic sanctions for failure to utilize the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution within normative times. On the other hand, it is desirable to create a more efficient system of incentives for assimilating scientific and technical developments.

The solution of these and many other questions will make it possible to realize more fully the potential of the scientific and technical revolution and thereby accelerate Soviet society's movement toward communism.

TYUMEN OBKOM OFFICIAL DISCUSSES HOUSING CONSTRUCTION FOR OILMEN

LD121033 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Aug 80 p 1

[Correspondents interview with V.G. Zhevtun, chief of the Tyumenskiy Obkom Construction Department, under the rubric "West Siberia--A Nationwide Construction Site": "First Landings"]

[Text] Tyumen--The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted additional measures to step up capital construction in the region of the West Siberian oil and gas complex. The first detachments of construction workers taking part in the practical implementation of this program are now coming to Tyumenskaya Oblast from various corners of the country. At our correspondents' request, V.G. Zhevtun, chief of the Tyumenskiy Obkom Construction Department and Lenin prize winner, describes how the Tyumen people have prepared to greet them.

[Zhevtun] In April this year a meeting of the oblast party and economic aktiv was held in Tyumen with the participation of representatives of the party and Soviet organs of a number of republics and oblasts and also of the ministries responsible for fulfilling the projected program. Questions of planning northern cities and workers settlements were discussed jointly with the USSR Gosstroy.

Representatives of the subdivisions brought in to work in the Tyumen north visited the sites where they would be performing construction work. Sites were selected for receiving apartment bloc components from rail transport facilities. The functio of the main and subsidiary contracting organizations were defined.

A special commission was created under the obkom to coordinate operations between local organizations and those brought in from outside. The commission includes workers from party and Soviet organs and main administration and association leaders. Attention is currently being focused on the solution of organizational questions, primarily those connected with the creation of proper conditions for the newcomers, work and daily life. A scheme being established for transporting people to their place of work and back and for delivering freight and so forth. In short, there are plenty of things to think about.

[Question] What is the situation at the construction sites like now?

[Answer] Construction workers from the Main Administration for Housing and Civil Engineering Construction in Moscow City have started work in Nizhnevartovsk. A construction and installation administration has been created here and structures have been brought in. The main contractor--the Glavtyumenpromstroy--has done the groundwork for the first two apartment blocks and they are now being erected. Construction workers from the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry's Uralasbest combine are working here together with the envoys from the capital. They are completing the construction of the first block.

Belorussian construction workers have settled in the settlement of Langepas. The Belty-umenzhilstroy trust has been created here which plans this year to commission wooden houses with a total area of 5,000 square meters.

Preliminary work is getting underway in the cities and settlements of Nefteyugansk, Novyy Urengoy, Noyabrskiy, Kogolymskiy, Pyt-Yakh and others. Envoys from Leningrad, Novosibirsk, Volgograd, the Ukraine, the Baltic republics and Belorussia will work here. Steps have been taken to provide sites promptly with planning estimates, and construction administrations and trusts are being created.

This year the organizations which have been brought in will construct 130,000 square meters of housing. And in all in 3 years housing with a total area of over 6 million square meters will spring up in the northern regions. That is more than was constructed in the oblast in the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan. In addition schools for 10,000 pupils, children's preschool establishments for 22,000 children, and many other social and consumer services, municipal and production establishments will be constructed.

[Question] The efficiency of the development of the natural resources of the Tyumen north is linked today with the broader utilization of the expedition tour of duty work method. However, life and daily routine in many tour-of-duty settlements are giving rise to much justified criticism.

[Answer] A feature of the development of the Tyumen subterranean depths is the fact that oil and gas deposits are scattered over a wide expanse of swampy territory with harsh climatic conditions. And here the expedition tour of duty method, which considerably restricts the growth of the population in the regions which are being developed and correspondingly reduces the need for a social infrastructure, comes to the rescue.

At the same time the expedition method poses a number of new problems. Control over social and production processes does not fit into the prevailing system of sectorial and territorial partition. Practice has shown that some ministries and departments have proved unprepared for the use of this new form of organizing labor. Industrial sectors have still not elaborated methods governing work regimes for the workers of different specialities who are working on the tour of duty method. [paragraph continues]

Specialized services coordinating the expeditions' ramified transportation system have not been created everywhere. The medical and biological criteria for man's existence under conditions of a sharp change in climatic zones have not been defined.

Major steps have been taken recently to improve living conditions in the tour-of-duty settlements. Trade services are being set up. Magazine deliveries have been regularized, and houses and housing complexes of modern design are being constructed. Sector institutes have been enlisted to elaborate relevant proposals and recommendations. However, it must be admitted that this complex and multifaceted work is still in the initial stage.

At this stage we see our task in overcoming a certain inertia on the part of individual departments and resolving immediately the problems which arise under conditions of rapidly growing production.

[Question] It was 2 years ago that our newspaper described how it had been decided in Tyumenskaya Oblast to construct houses not only out of panels and bricks but also out of local timber. How is this program being implemented?

[Answer] The housing construction pattern in our oblast now is such that approximately half the area commissioned is in houses made of precast ferroconcrete and 25 percent each in houses made of brick and timber. This is not the most rational proportion when you consider the enormous resources of construction timber in the Tyumen Taiga.

The situation is to change in the very near future. In the next 3 years, of 6 million square meters of housing over 3 million will be constructed using timber. And for the long term too we have no plans for abandoning timber houses. Why should small workers settlements in the north not be constructed using such houses? Anyone receiving an apartment in such a house with every amenity will be pleased.

NEED FOR CONSISTENT CRITERIA FOR OILFIELD DEVELOPMENT STRESSED

LD140821 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 7 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by A. Sharay, deputy chief of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry Planning and Economic Administration, under the rubric "Improving the Management Mechanism": "Oil Reservoir Economics"]

[Text] Moscow--The country's petroleum industry is confidently continuing to raise its production rate. Hundreds of fields have been opened and are being developed in dozens of oil regions in the USSR and many thousands of wells have been sunk. Every field and every oil well has its own particular geographical, geological, technical, technological and other features making for different levels of expenditure on oil extraction.

Some are situated in inhabited regions and their development requires minimum capital investment. Others are in inaccessible areas remote from industrial centers which means that a suitable infrastructure has to be created from scratch. Naturally, all other conditions being equal, expenditure on oil extraction in these cases will be considerably higher.

Often production at wells in the same field can vary greatly. For example, one may provide 200 tons of waterfree oil per day, another may provide only 2 tons of oil mixed with 20 tons of stratal water. Quite obviously, proportional expenditure on fuel extraction in the second well will be much greater. And for the different fields it varies between kopeks and dozens of rubles per ton of oil.

But despite the variations it is easy to detect a pattern characteristic of the present stage of development of the petroleum industry. It is that today and in the immediate future the main increase in oil extraction will be obtained through the exploitation of fields which require increased expenditure for their industrial development.

Given this situation, how do you ensure the most efficient use of oil resources from the national economic viewpoint? Which underground deposits should be developed first and which can wait? How long do we continue taking oil from low-productivity wells with a high degree of water encroachment in old areas and keep extraction expenditure within reasonible limits? The answers to these questions of decisive significance in terms of the choice of sector development strategy cannot be found using conventional economic criteria such as profit and profitability.

Both of these indicators depend on wholesale oil prices, which are set in accordance with the average level of expenditure for all fields in the oil region. And this is quite correct. But when we are talking about a single project this approach may give a distorted picture.

A graphic example of this is the commissioning of the Mishkinskoye field in the Udmurtskaya ASSR. Its geological and field characteristics meant a relatively high level of expenditure in excess of the prescribed wholesale oil price. Because of the unprofitable nature of development, the State Committee for Expert Evaluation (Gosekspertiza) delayed approval of the auxiliary construction work plan for a long time. But it did not take into account the fact that although expenditure per ton of oil was relatively high it was considerably lower than at a considerable number of fields in other regions. It was only after repeated and lengthy discussion of this question at various levels that the auxiliary construction work plan was approved and the Mishinskoye field was commissioned.

Unfortunately, this is not an isolated example. The very practice of the development of the petroleum industry has demonstrated the urgent need to create a new economic instrument which would solve as rationally and effectively as possible and from national economic positions many questions relating to the development of oil resources. A similar situation has developed in a number of other sectors.

Therefore, at the end of last year, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR State Committee for Prices approved the "provisional standard methodology for the economic assessment of deposits of useful minerals." This document officially recognized for the first time a new and more objective criterion for assessing the efficient utilization of oil resources and other useful minerals in accordance with a so-called expenditure ceiling.

Without going into details I can say that the expenditure ceiling represents level of expenditure at the given stage on the extraction of one ton of oil, given the established extraction level for the country as a whole. The economic significance of this indicator is that it determines the maximum expenditure level which it is inadvisable to exceed with regard to any oil facility, be it a field or even an individual well.

If proportional expenditure exceeds the ceiling then this facility should not be commissioned since the oil extraction level required by the country can be obtained without it. On the other hand, all facilities requiring expenditure below the ceiling must be developed since they are all needed to obtain the planned quantity of oil.

In other words, there is a real chance of ensuring the fulfillment of the prescribed oil extraction plan at minimal cost given the existing raw material base. The practical use of the expenditure ceiling indicator will make it possible to assess from national economic positions the effectiveness of a whole series of decision which are extremely important and urgent in terms of the development of the petroleum industry.

For example, choosing the correct strategy for developing new oilfields in West Siberia--the country's main oil and gas extraction base. A considerable number of comparatively small fields are to be developed here in the near future in inaccessible parts of northern Tyumenskaya Oblast. It is necessary to choose the rational commissioning sequence and optimal development rate. There are several options. The wrong choice would mean extra costs of hundreds of million of rubles.

That is why working people in the sector's economic services are stepping up their elaboration of methodological questions relating to the practical use of the ceiling indicator. This problem was discussed at a special session of the petroleum industry ministry scientific and technical council economic planning and labor section. Basic principles were alaborated for the creation of sector methods for the economic assessment of oilfields.

However preparation of the methodology is being delayed by lack of coordination among the different departments' fundamental methodological documents. Questions relating to the economic assessment of oilfields are governed by the aforementioned "provisional standard methodology" approved by the State Committee for Science and Technology and the State Committee for Prices with the participation of the USSR Council of Ministers State Commission for Mineral Reserves. However, questions relating to assessment of the effectiveness of capital investments required for commissioning these fields are governed by USSR Gosstroy methodology based on quite different principles. As for the oil extraction level at the different fields, everything depends here on the planned extraction levels laid down by the USSR Gosplan and the resources allocated for their attainment.

This has resulted in an extremely contradictory situation in West Siberia. At a number of fields which are to be developed here the effectiveness of capital investments, as calculated by the USSR Gosstroy methodology, is a negative quantity. This rules our approval of the projects and prevents work from starting. But the USSR Gosplan is already including oil extraction from these fields in the plan.

Each of the above-mentioned organs draws up its guidance documents on the basis of pretty sound considerations. Yet when they all "meet" at the same field the contradictory nature and incompatibility of their demands are obvious.

In our view, all matters relating to the development of oilfields--assessment of reserves, effectiveness of capital investments, advisability and sequence of development, optimal levels and dynamics of oil extraction, final recovery coefficient and so forth--must be solved on the basis of the same principles ensuring the maximum national economic effect. Since such principles form the basis of the "provisional standard methodology for the economic assessment of useful mineral deposits" this is the obvious foundation for a reworking of the USSR Gosstroy and USSR Gosplan documents. This extremely important question must be solved very soon so that the draft plan for the development of the petroleum industry in the 11th 5-Year Plan currently being elaborated can be based on unified principles of assessing the effectiveness of the utilization of mineral resources.

All the components of the economic mechanism must operate in harmonious and coordinated manner thus ensuring the further improvement of final results. This is the demand of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Increasing the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

RASULOV DISCUSSES NEED FOR LEADERS TO CONSULT WITH WORKERS

LD131119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 80 p 2

[Special correspondents O. Latifi and S. Pastukhov undated Dushanbe interview with D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee: "In Frank Conversation"--first two paragraphs are PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] V.I. Lenin's contemporaries noted a remarkable trait in the leader's character--a constant need to be in contact with people. Despite being tremendously busy with state and party affairs he found time to receive the most diverse visitors. From his conversations with peasants and workers Vladimir Ilich ascertained the pulse of life, detected changes in the correlation of class forces undetectable by normal eyes and was able to adopt the correct line on a given question from the facts reported to him. So wrote Ilich's associates. He himself, when coining the formula for liaison with the people, singled out the following facet of it:

"Live in the midst. Know their mood. Know everything. Understand the masses. Know how to approach them. Win their absolute truth. Leaders must not isolate themselves from the masses they lead, nor the vanguard from the entire army of labor."

"Ageless precepts," our interlocutor--Dzhabar Rasulovich Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee--concluded, closing Volume 44 of Lenin's Complete Collected Works. "Lenin's commandment 'live in the midst of working life, know it from every angle' still constitutes even today one of the main demands of every leader's style of action. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has repeatedly pointed this out to us and has always oriented us in this direction. Let us conduct our conversation in this vein."

[Question] Fine. So let's start with Lenin's rule about "living in the midst of things." How do you personally interpret this?

[Answer] To put it concisely, like this: "Don't spend too long sitting in your office." Of course memos and reports have to be read, telephone calls made and conferences held. This is unavoidable. But going out to the scene of events and investigating them yourself is something quite different.

Let me cite the following example, a grave cotton situation developed in a number of our republic's rayons last year. Torrential rain and hail fell in May, 1.5-2 months after the cotton sowing had been completed. One-third of the crop was destroyed. What was to be done? Some comrades, not unreasonably, advised resowing these fields with faster-ripening--and, incidentally, more profitable--agricultural crops. Vegetables, for example. But the country needs cotton. But what if suddenly there was not enough time for it to ripen and you got neither cotton nor vegetables? Thus, without coming to any conclusion, I got in a car and went to Tursunzadevskiy Rayon.

The Kishlaks were knee-deep in mud. The fields were underwater. I saw kolkhoz team leader Khabullo Narzullayev standing in a field surrounded by water. I went up to him and asked: "What are you going to do now?" He answered: "What do you mean? The country needs cotton from us. I'm going to resow it." "And are you confident of a harvest?" "Yes. But it will mean a great deal of work."

I went on and met with other team leaders and kolkhoz chairmen; they all felt the same and said the same thing: "We're going to resow the cotton!" I returned to the Central Committee and was informed that party committees, newspaper editorial boards and the radio and television service were receiving letters from field workers calling for "the cotton to be resown" and offering specific advice on how best to overcome the disaster.

If the people themselves want to sow cotton and are confident of successes, we decided in the Central Committee, then cotton must be sown. Admittedly, much more work than usual was required, but in the fall the republic harvested over 903,000 tons of "white gold" from the cotton fields.

[Question] Indeed, the harvest turned out to be a substantial one. But if you hadn't made your trip into "the midst of things"?...

[Answer] You've taken a one-sided view of what I said. I was merely citing an example of how, on consulting with people, I dispelled my personal doubts and acquired confidence. But at that time many Central Committee, obkom and raykom workers and specialists went out into the rayons on various trips. The decision to resow the cotton was a collective decision.

There are well-tried methods for consulting with broad strata of working people and studying and shaping a collective opinion: Party committee plenums, aktiv meetings, discussions of reports at bureau sessions and so forth. But, I would say, there is also a need for an informal form of contacts with people.

Thus a couple of years ago we decided to take a deeper look at problems of rural culture. We gathered together the leaders responsible for this and went together to the Gissar Valley as the guests of the rural intelligentsia. And guests is the word--our conversations took place in a relaxed atmosphere and covered all the questions of interest to the two sides.

People expressed their requests and complaints freely and straightforwardly, and a number of them were resolved on the spot. But we also put forthright specific questions to our "hosts." For example, we asked biology teachers whether they planted beautiful flowers and fine fruit trees outside their own homes and taught schoolchildren to do the same or did they merely help them to learn theory. And what were members of the rural intelligentsia doing to influence fathers who save money for a Volga car or a fine plot of land but "forget" to subscribe to journals or buy books for their children?

Those conversations in the Gissar Valley turned out to be mutually stimulating, interesting and useful. We were convinced yet again of the need to meet with people more often and speak open-heartedly with them. This is very important for a party worker, and indeed for any leader. Indeed, if a party raykom secretary, for example, does not go out into the fields or to farmsteads himself and does not take a personal interest in the work of party organizations you can't expect fruitful results from him. If he leads a rayon only by telephone or by exhortations from a meeting rostrum, sooner or later he will lead things up a blind alley....

[Question] Exponents of this kind of style are also condemned by PRAVDA readers. For example, one of them makes the following observations: "Our leaders have learned well how to speak from a rostrum, but they are not close to the people. People do not know their raykom or gorkom secretary or rayispolkom chairman in the flesh. And ministers are even more remote...."

[Answer] You do come across this kind of thing, unfortunately. In the Gissar Valley again, when the republic's minister of culture appeared there, people shouted: "Give us a better look, it's the first time we've seen him." It subsequently transpired that at the time this minister (now a former minister) was taking a personal interest in questions of culture in this region for virtually the first time. Not so long ago a plenum of our Central Committee discussed shortcomings in the work style of the republic's Ministry of Agriculture. Attempts were being made here to substitute document-mania and bureaucracy for specific live work in the localities. Last year the ministry received "from below" and sent "back down" around 24,000 different documents. [paragraph continues]

In the course of the year ministry collegium sessions examined over 200 questions only a few of which were devoted to really important things--production of the fine-fiber cotton for which we are famous, comprehensive mechanization and so forth. Some workers in the ministry apparatus had almost stopped visiting fields and farmstead, writing memos instead.... The plenum resolutely stated: This kind of style must be altered.

[Question] To what?

[Answer] To the kind of style found in the republic's Ministry of Light Industry and Minister T. Mirkhalikov, for example. At one time things were going right at the Dushanbe cotton textile production association. No matter what was done, nothing worked. Then the minister and other leaders of the sector's headquarters visited the association's shops. "Reception days" were inaugurated here and "direct communication" with hundreds of workers and specialists was organized. Having reliably ascertained the reasons for the laggardness, the sector's headquarters was able to adopt effective measures and now the association has begun to work better.

Or take Zardaksho Siyarov, first secretary of the Kuybyshevskiy Raykom in Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast. Promoted recently to this position from the post of kolkhoz chairman, he has, I believe, found the correct way to communicate with the people of his rayon. He invited all the community elders [starikiaksakaly] to the raykom, shared his plans with them and asked their advice. Then he brought the rayon's women together at a conference. He asked: Why are so few girls enrolling for rural machine operator courses at VUZes? Surely they are as capable as boys? A fervent discussion ensued....

You know, it is gratifying to see a comrade who regards talking with people not as a bureaucratic duty but a heartfelt need.

[Question] Are you talking about innate qualities imbibed by a leader with his mother's milk, so to speak?...

[Answer] No, not innate. Rather I am talking about the qualities which parents instill in children and which they then develop in themselves. Let me tell you about a ride on a donkey and, daydreaming about the future, did not notice the elders sitting by the roadside and did not stop and greet them. When he heard about this from neighbors in the evening, the boy's father gave him such a reprimand that he remembers the lesson to this day. My acquaintance is not so young himself now and occupies a high position, but he never passes an old person by if time permits.

The need to talk with people is the first indication of a respectful attitude toward them. And I believe that all means are good for instilling this quality in a party worker or leader: paternal strictness--we in the Central Committee are unsparing toward those who hide from the masses behind an oak door--and paternal example and advice--others will do as you do. In the republic--in obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms--it has become a rule to hold regular "informal meetings" with working people and the population. We agree on the time and venue for such meetings in advance, but the composition of the audience and the nature of the questions is not restricted. These conversations have become particularly lively since the adoption of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work. We have created a coordinating council for ideological work under the Central Committee and 256 ideological commissions under obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and in major primary party organizations. The Central Committee generalized the Leninabadskiy obkom's rich experience of work in holding unified political education days, and now such "days" have been introduced throughout our republic....

[Question] Incidentally, Dzhabar Rasulovich, while talking about political education days I would like to raise the following question. This is what readers--admittedly not from Tadzhikistan--have written: "A notice was posted at work announcing a scheduled meeting with the gorkom information and propaganda group headed by the first secretary, and a box for questions was also posted. We were looking forward to this meeting with great anticipation! We wanted to know why construction of plant housing had been stopped, why the city transport system had started operating badly, why our stores had no milk and eggs while our neighbors had as much as they wanted. But when we met, the gorkom first secretary said that all these were fabricated questions and we ourselves were slanderers...."

[Answer] Unfortunately, there are workers like this secretary in our republic too. Not so long ago I was holding a talk in a rayon. One speaker from the floor voiced a criticism, then another.... Yet another spoke about poor roads. The rayispolkom chairman, who was present, diligently recorded all the remarks in his record book. The last speaker suddenly fell silent and then addressed the chairman personally: "You, sir, should be writing less and doing more. After all, you don't have wings; you drive and walk along the same roads that I am talking about. You've known about them for a long time...."

Or another example. An inspectorate for work among difficult juveniles was set up in Pendzhikent and certain rayons in Kulyabskaya Oblast, with record cards instituted for each individual. That seems like a good thing, but look how it has turned out! The record cards usually contain entries like: "Called on Nazar so-and-so... not at home." "Called...did not meet with Nazar," and so on. And the final entry: "called... found out that Nazar has been arrested for stealing."

What a way to "communicate"! No, formalists of various kinds who look at first glance like superactive workers but in fact "bustle" merely for show have still not become extinct.

People also plead lack of time. Indisputably raykoms and gorkoms and local soviet ispolkoms have a great deal to think about and sometimes it really is difficult to encompass all problems to an equal extent. Indubitably it is essential to devote as much attention as possible to economic problems and to have the clearest view of how things are going there. But it is also necessary to find the time to inquire about the state of trade, the work of schools, clubs, health centers, tea houses and the work of administrative organs. It is necessary to have a good knowledge of what is of interest and concern to people today and to react promptly and in the requisite manner to everything.

[Question] But surely there are questions which cannot be resolved immediately no matter how quickly you react?

[Answer] Indeed. In such cases you must explain unhesitatingly, forthrightly and fully to people what is what. Take the apartment question. A great deal of housing is being built in the republic, but as yet it is not enough. A young couple stopped me on the street and said: "Give us an apartment, Comrade Rasulov, we've just gotten married." I answered: "Congratulations, but housing is allocated through your work place in accordance with the established procedure." An old comrade who once occupied a responsible position approached me and also asked for an apartment to be allocated to his son. No matter how much I would have liked to help, I also had to refuse him. But there is also another aspect to this same "question." I want to work early one morning and found a woman crying on the steps of the Central Committee building. What was the matter? It transpired that a mother with a large family had been badly treated: She had been promised an apartment, but it had then been allocated to a relative on the instructions of an influential official. In this case it was impossible to refuse. The relative was evicted from the apartment to which he was not entitled. The large family was installed. The "official" was punished.

[Question] PRAVDA readers write about inaccessible and even unapproachable leaders who are either unable or afraid to talk to people....

[Answer] In my view, people who are fearful and unaccessible have something to be ashamed of. The purer the life you lead and the more honestly you work, the less fearful you are and the more confident you are that you will be correctly understood even if you suddenly make a mistake about something. As for the Leninist ability to approach people and speak frankly and open-heartedly with them, this, like any other ability, has to be learned.

We were taught a memorable lesson in this by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his visit with the builders of the Nurek GES. The rostrum had been set up on the GES viewing platform, while the audience had gathered on the construction site floor, 20 meters below. Comrade Brezhnev addressed words of greetings and warm, kind wishes to them. Then, smiling, he told the hydropower builders: "We have not been in an equal position in our talk. I can say what I want to you from here, but you can't talk to me. So I'm going to come a bit closer to you!" You should have seen the reception he got from the people below!...

Nobody is refused access to the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee. In the last 4.5 years 7,532 visitors have been received and we have received 22,118 letters from the republic's working people. Central committee secretaries have familiarized themselves directly with most of these messages from below.

[Question] Who is the most memorable visitor?

[Answer] The most memorable? Urun Ochildiyev from Shaartuz--one of the first kolkhoz chairmen in the republic and a legendary conqueror of the virgin lands--came once. Now 78, he is on a pension. Well, I thought, he'll be worrying about additional benefits, as some people do at his time of life. But the words on the piece of paper were: "one pump and 1,000 meters of pipe." I was mystified. The old man explained: In the hills alongside the kolkhoz he had singled out a "tract" of land which could be turned into a 300-hectare cotton field if a 1 km pipe was installed and water pumped there. The venerable old leader was concerned for his native kolkhoz, the republic and the state! We passed on his "request" to the appropriate department and it was granted.

Our republic is maturing through the endeavors of such devoted people and the energy of hundreds of thousands of conscientious working people. For its successes last year Tadzhikistan was awarded a CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Red Banner. It is my belief that we will not falter in the home stretch of the 5-year plan. Thus, we intend to overfulfill our pledges in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress....

[Question] As is known, Dzhabar Rasulov, this also depends on what kind of a harvest ripens in the fields.

[Answer] This year the cotton harvest in the republic will be the best ever and, as always, people are fully determined to gather it to the last kilogram. Yesterday I returned from a tour of our cotton-growing rayons. Once again I was personally convinced--I saw and heard for myself....

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS ON GRAIN HARVEST PROGRESS

LD132038 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration which we have just received, grain and pulse crops have been reaped on 46.5 million hectares. This is 38 percent of the crop area. Grain crops have been threshed on 36.7 million hectares. The USSR minister of agriculture reports that all union republics are taking part in the harvest, as well as 60 autonomous republics, krays and oblasts in the Russian Federation. Farms in Volgogradskaya, Saratovskaya, Orenburgskaya, Voronezhskaya, Rostovskaya, Uralskaya, Aktyubinskaya and Kustanayskaya oblasts are harvesting at a fast rate.

Further CSA Report

LD132044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today: Grain and pulse crops have been reaped on an area of 46.5 million hectares. This is 38 percent of the area under crops. Four-fifths of the crops reaped have been threshed.

The pace of picking of windrows has been speeded up substantially in the last week. As a result, the gap between reaping and threshing has been sharply reduced. The harvesting is now going especially fast in the Ukraine, the Central-Chernozem Region in the Povolzhye and in the Urals. But in the Baltic republics, in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR and in the Belorussian Polesye the harvesting is taking place under very difficult conditions because of the rainy weather. Nevertheless, the average day production per combine has increased in the country as a whole by one and one half hectares and per harvester by almost three hectares. This has been helped by the shift method of work and the all-round organization of the harvesting.

EARLY AUGUST FODDER PROCUREMENT PROGRESS REVIEWED

LD131603 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Aug 80 p 1

[O. Akulova agricultural review: "Decisive Days for Fodder Procurement"]

[Excerpts] Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Lithuania, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Armenia and Estonia and farms in Kaluzhskaya, Rostovskaya and Amurskaya oblasts and Khabarovskiy and Krasnodarskiy krays are carrying out fodder producrement at a rapid rate. In particular much cured hay is coming into the storehouses.

Of course hay procurement requires considerable care, however, on many farms it remains the basic coarse fodder. Yet hay stocks in a number of the country's regions are increasing only slowly. On kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Latvia, Kirgizia and Tadzhikistan the targets are not even half fulfilled. Farms in Belorussia have only fulfilled 34 percent of the hay procurement plan; while in Georgia, according to invoice documents, only 155,000 tons of hay have been received, which is one-fifth of the planned amount.

Many farms are allowing a big gap between cutting and stacking hay. On kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Smolenskaya Oblast, natural and sown grasses have been cut on 65 percent of the sown areas while only 30 percent of the target for hay has been stored so far. There is a big gap between cutting and stacking on farms in Sverdlovskaya, Permskaya, Ryazanskaya and Kalininskaya oblasts and the Udmurtskaya ASSR.

Fodder procurement has entered a decisive phase. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, as of 4 August kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other state farms had completed the first cut of sown and natural grasses from an area exceeding 59 million hectares, which is 71 percent of the sown area; 37 million tons of hay had been procured, which is 48 percent of the target; 4.2 million tons of grass meal and other artificially dehydrated green fodder had been produced (55 percent of the plan); and 11.5 million tons of silage had been laid in. More and more regions of the country are beginning the grain harvest but the green harvest must be conducted even more actively.

SHORTAGES OF SUPPLIES TO AGRICULTURE DISCUSSED

LD131218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 13 Aug 80

[Text] A meeting of the all-union operations headquarters for material and technical supplies to agriculture was held in Moscow today. Particular attention was paid to combating harvest losses. The fact is that grain crops have been flattened on extensive areas of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR, the Ukraine and the Soviet Baltic republics. To eliminate grain losses combine harvesters are being equipped with attachments for harvesting flattened grain and are being converted to half-tracks or are having double wheels attached.

Yezhevskiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, reported that in the country overall 94 percent of all combine harvesters are ready for work. This is not bad, as compared with previous years. However, there are still more than 40,000 grain harvesting machines to be overhauled. In addition, a permanent stock of spare parts is needed in case of breakdowns in order to harvest the grain in the difficult weather conditions which prevail.

On the whole the country's industry is successfully coping with supplies of new machinery and spares to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. However, certain enterprises are not carrying out their pledges to agricultural workers. The headquarters today directed its main complaints against the collective at the Tula combine harvester plant. The Krasnoyarsk combine harvester works, the Altay motor works, the Kharkov tractor engines plant and the Yaroslavl Avtodizel Association have failed to fully supply the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The Saransk, Volzhskiy and Krasnoyarsk industrial rubber component factories are also holding up deliveries of badly needed parts. They have especially failed to fully supply farms in Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Kokchetevskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts in Kazakhstan.

The all-union operations headquarters for material and technical supplies to agriculture adopted emergency measures on all these shortcomings.

UKRAINE: MORE PRIVATE MEAT PRODUCTION EXPECTED

AU131440 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 6 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by L. Palazhchenko, Volynskiy Obkom first secretary: "By Cooperation; Private Farm--Common Concern"]

[Excerpts] Volynskaya Oblast laborers are persistently taking pains to implement the instructions of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum concerning improved supplies of foodstuffs to the population, in particular supplies of meat.

Efforts have been exerted mainly to further increase the number of livestock on farms, to apply intensive raising methods and to improve the delivery condition of animals. [paragraph continues]

The work carried out locally in that direction enabled the oblast to fulfill the 4-year meat production target under the 5-year plan. Notwithstanding the well known difficulties in fodder supplies at stockbreeding farms, the average annual production of meat in all categories of farms has increased 10.6 percent compared with the preceding 5-year period In the first half of this year the oblast increased the volume of cattle marketing 16 percent compared with the corresponding period last year.

The obkom and basic party organizations are taking energetic steps to improve the results of stockbreeding at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, primarily through the consolidation of the fodder basis and through a model organization of breeding. We are also using additional reserves to replenish meat reserves. In our opinion, there are many reserves for making better use of the possibilities of the people's subsidiary farms.

Those possibilities are very significant, particularly for obtaining a large amount of meat. At the beginning of the year cattle in the oblast's private sector numbered 202,000, or an average of more than 1 head per farm. Many inhabitants of the countryside fatten young animals for sale and obtain material benefits as a result; this is also advantageous for the state, since subsidiary farms help increase meat resources. However, closer analysis has shown that the possibilities of those farms in the oblast have up to now been inadequately used. Private farms have been supplying an insignificant part of their production to the state, and much of it has been lost, because people have been delivering animals for slaughter that are too young. Substantial shortcomings in the very organization of purchases and the gap between market and state prices of individual kinds of produce have also been causing concern. The oblast's consumer cooperative societies have not coped fully with tasks for the purchase of meat and meat products from the population, and they were criticized for this in July this year at the republic's party aktiv meeting. Life itself suggested that meat production at subsidiary farms should be coordinated and made more systematic.

Taking into account the facts that rural inhabitants are not employed fully in communal production, and the conditions that exist in the private sector for cattle raising, as of April of last year kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all rayons began to practice cooperation with the population in raising young livestock. What is the mechanism of this cooperation?

The contracting system has been taken as a basis; farms are purchasing calves weighing 40 kilos or more, from kolkhoz peasants, workers and employees. The price is Rl.64 per kilo live weight. The young animals are provided with numbers and registered, and are considered as kolkhoz property. At the same time, a bilateral agreement is concluded and endorsed by the kolkhoz board. In accordance with the agreement, the peasant undertakes to feed the calf up to a weight of 350-400 kilos, and the farm for its part also assumes a number of obligations.

When the animal reaches the weight of 350-400 or more kilos, a document is prepared recording that it is being withdrawn from feeding and on this basis accounts are settled with the partner in cooperation. The citizens are paid Rl.64 per kilo gained in feeding. This price includes the cost of the feed and payment for the amortization of premises. Possibilities are now being studied for additional incentives to deliver animals of a heavier weight. It is to be pointed out that the rural population willingly cooperates with kolkhozes in cattle feeding. The kolkhozes obtain their economic advantages, too.

While taking steps to raise the efficiency of agricultural production at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, party, soviet and economic organs in the oblast will continue to encourage the population to run subsidiary farms.

DEATH OF RETIRED LT GEN V.N. RAZUVAYEV ANNOUNCED

LD131549 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Aug 80 p 4

[Obituary by "a group of comrades" of Vladimir Nikolayevich Razuvayev]

[Excerpts] Lt Gen (Retd) Vladimir Nikolayevich Razuvayev has died after a long and serious illness.

V.N. Razuvayev was born on 16 January, 1900, in a peasant family in the village of Alekseyevka, Shchigrovskiy Rayon, Kurskaya Oblast.

In the postwar period he held a number of responsible posts. He was commander of a military district, chief of staff of the Defense Ministry Main Inspectorate, chief of the Air Defense Forces main staff and department chief in the General Staff Military Academy.

'JANE'S' PUBLISHES DETAILS ON NEW SOVIET AIRCRAFT CARRIER

LD131717 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1536 GMT 13 Aug 80

[By Robert Hutchinson, PA defense correspondent]

[Text] London, 14 Aug--The Soviet Navy is building a 75,000-ton nuclear-powered aircraft carrier plus at least two giant atomic-driven battle crusiers, according to the authoritative "Jane's Fighting Ships", published in London today. And at least three additional cruisers are being built at Leningrad, Nikoleyev and Kaliningrad yards.

The new battle cruiser, 32,000 tons and bristling with guns and missiles, seems to be designed to protect aircraft carriers and for independent action. At least four may be expected, says the reference book.

"Jane's" warns that if the two-seater Soviet SU-24 Fencer swing-wing aircraft was to be deployed on board the new nuclear-powered carrier, "the Soviet Navy would have a deployable naval strike capability of great efficiency" with speeds of more than twice-the speed of sound. Fencer can carry 10,000 lbs of weapons like bombs, missiles and, with adaptation, torpedoes. It is also fitted with a powerful thin 23-mm machinegun.

The Soviet Navy has 70 nuclear-propelled submarines carrying ballistic missiles, with ranges of between 700 and 4,800 miles. Russia could have 240 submarines at sea, of which more than 50 percent would be nuclear-propelled. The combined navies of NATO would produce about 300 destroyers, frigates and corvettes and about 150 submarines, of which 65 would be nuclear-powered, says "Jane's." At a time when nuclear submarine capability has leapt ahead of possible countermeasures, the ratio of surface ships to submarines is about 1.2 to 1 and between submarines about 0.6 to 1.

"The policies of the previous British Government succeeded in diminishing the Royal Navy in everything but professionalism. "Ships were paid off before time, those manning the fleet were seriously underpaid," "Jane's" claims. "As a result of these policies, abetted by the inertia of a swollen bureaucracy, the strangling of initiative by jealous and outmoded approaches to new ideas and interference with industrial designs, the fleet on which the UK depends has been cut to well below the necessary minimum to meets its own peacetime needs and the true requirements of NATO. "Before very long, the commander-in-chief of the fleet will be lucky if he can keep more than two or three major ports open in fact of a mining campaign."